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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1874. NO. 202.

FIRST EDITION.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1874.

SENATE.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. John Tullock, of Scotland.

The Committee on Commerce was discharged from further consideration of Mr. Benton's bill to regulate the customs service, and the bill was placed on the calendar.

Mr. PRATT, from the Committee on Pensions, reported back the bill amendatory to the act granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and to restore to the pension rolls those persons whose names were stricken therefrom in consequence of their disloyalty to the government. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the bill for the relief of persons suffering from the overflow of the Mississippi river, which appropriates $50,000, with an additional section directing the Secretary of War to issue temporary supplies of food and army clothing to those suffering, and appropriating $40,000 additional for that purpose.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved an amendment, providing that the provisions of the bill should expire on the 1st of September next.

Mr. PEASE spoke of the suffering existing in his State on account of the overflow, and the inability of the State authorities to relieve the destitution.

Mr. ALCORN said care should be taken to distribute the food and clothing judiciously. He referred to telegrams published this morning that negroes around Memphis were now declining to work, alleging that the government of the United States was going to feed and clothe them. The difficulty was that, under this bill, labor in that country might become demoralized. The people of Louisiana and Mississippi had been taxed largely for the construction of levees, and they should have been properly made to resist the freshet. If the money had been properly expended, the desired object would have been accomplished. Louisiana alone had spent twelve millions of dollars upon the Mississippi levees, and the State of Mississippi had spent ten millions since the war for the same purpose. Five millions of dollars, honestly and properly expended, would have been sufficient to protect the State of Mississippi from overflow. The trouble was, that the money had been squandered by irresponsible and reckless parties. The people of Mississippi had little faith in their local government. When he left Mississippi, a short time ago, the water was not up to the flood line by twenty-eight inches, but the levees were so badly constructed that they would not stand. The genuine way to relieve the people was for the government to take charge of these levees and give poor people employment in reconstructing them when the water goes down, and not let negroes suppose the Federal government was going to feed and clothe them. He would rather have the country bordering on the Mississippi river given away than that the people struggling all the time against these wrongs. The Secretary of War should have exclusive control of the relief fund. The State of Arkansas should also be included in the bill, as there was suffering in that State as well as in Mississippi and Louisiana. He thought Mississippi was able to take care of its poor, but the Legislature could not be convened for fifteen or twenty days, and by that time those in want would be beyond any aid.

Mr. CONKLING said that before hearing the Senator from Mississippi, he thought he would have voted for the bill, but as that Senator had stated that the State was able to take care of its own poor, any aid that Congress should give should be returned to the government hereafter. As no one in Mississippi was disfranchised, he did not see how it was that the people had no voice in the management of their own affairs. He inquired of the Senator the name of the person who was President of the Upper Levee Board.

Mr. ALCORN said it was B. F. Alcorn, his son.

Mr. CONKLING said he would not remain silent and listen to insinuations that the national administration was responsible for the sins of omission and commission in the Southern States. The misrule in Mississippi was not brought about by carpet-baggers and nonresidents, and the Senator (Alcorn) might as well charge this maladministration he complained of upon the Northern people.

Mr. ALCORN inquired if the Senator from New York (Conkling) did not know that in 1867 and 1868 Congress passed a law forbidding any one from holding office in any Southern State unless that person should take the "iron-clad" oath; and did he not know that the oath excluded all the respectable men of that section from office. The oath was extended even to the voter, so that respectable men could not vote.

Mr. CONKLING said he did deny that any man had been denied the right to vote after the State government was organized.

Mr. ALCORN said it was true that his son was President of the Upper Levee Board, but it was also true that the district over which he presided was the only one not overflowed today. He took other officers (Democrats) advice, but probably did so to prevent fraud, as contracts were about to be given out, and he, no doubt, did save a large sum of money in that district. Should this appropriation be made, however, the disbursement of it should be left solely with the Secretary of War, and not put into the hands of those who were itching to get hold of it and from whom the negroes would get but little of it. The officers in his State were not the choice of the taxpayers, and he would rather appeal to the Secretary than to those satraps placed over the people. He charged that General Ames had removed citizens from boards in the districts now overflowed and put in their places persons who had defrauded the people.

Mr. TIPTON said when the discussion on this bill commenced he was told that the people of Mississippi were suffering. It had been kept up so long that he now considered the intimations that they had expired, and he therefore thought the appropriation had better be made for funeral expenses. [Laughter.]

Mr. SARGENT moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. PEASE said he deplored this reconstruction debate which had been dragged in by his colleague. He desired to repel the insinuation that the money would be misapplied by the State officials. General Ames was an honorable man and the people of Mississippi, without regard to technical faith, gave him the credit of being one.

Mr. SARGENT'S motion to recommit the bill was agreed to.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the bill to extend the time to pre-emptors on public lands in Minnesota to make final payment. Placed on the calendar. The Senate then resumed consideration of the supplementary Civil Rights bill.

Mr. GORDON gave notice that he would submit an amendment to strike out the provision of the bill giving all persons full and equal enjoyment of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence supported in whole or in part by general taxation.

The Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. POWELL, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill providing that in the adjustment of all railroad land grants, if any of the lands granted be found in the possession of actual settlers whose entry or filing has been allowed under the pre-emption or homestead laws subsequent to the time when the right of the railroad company was declared to have attached to such lands, the company shall be entitled to select an equal quantity of other lands in lieu thereof from any public lands within the limits of the grant to which the company shall receive the same as though originally granted. The bill was passed without discussion.

Mr. FOSTER offered a resolution instructing the Joint Committee on the Affairs of the District of Columbia to inquire whether any officer or employee of the United States or of the District government has been employed in any conspiracy to defeat or hinder the investigation, and particularly to inquire into the circumstances connected with the late robbery of the safe in the office of the United States District Attorney. The resolution was adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hoskins in the chair, on the Centennial bill, appropriating three million dollars.

Mr. KELLEY opened the debate, speaking of the celebration as a matter in which the honor of the nation had been committed by both the Legislative and Executive departments of the government. He spoke of three million dollars as a small appropriation and said he felt justified in so speaking of it as compared with what foreign nations had appropriated for their international exhibitions; yet it would be sufficient for the purpose. He ventured the prediction that the result would prove that Congress had never made a more productive investment than this three million dollars. Its influence would be felt in every State and Congressional district in the country. It would stimulate commerce, improve and increase manufactures and give a new impulse to the agriculture of the country. It would be remunerative beyond human conception. But it appeared to him with far higher and nobler motives than that of cupidity. It would remind the United States and prove to the world that the old motto, "*E pluribus unum*" had still a vital significance. Let us, he said, rally together, breast to breast and heart to heart, as a united people challenging the world to generous controversy. Let us ally ourselves, men of the North and of the South, as our fathers did for war and all win a triumph of peace that shall redound to the honor of our country, as the victories of our fathers did. Let us make the Centennial year a year of jubilee, in which we shall proclaim to the world that, although when the century began slavery was co-extensive with our whole country, to-day no slave can breathe our atmosphere. Let us show them that at the close of the bloodiest internecine struggle that history records, or within ten years of its close, there is no State prison within our limits, no citizen under banishment, no citizen disfranchised for cause other than a crime of a non-political character. Let us show that republicanism is peace and power and liberty, and that a single century of it, although it has not wiped out the word "treason" from our statute books, has rendered it an obsolete term in this country. These are points to which I aspire. These are ends the accomplishment of which animate me, and herein I find the richest reward for my labors and the highest recognition that the American people will receive for the pitiful appropriation which this bill proposes. In conclusion, he said, let us say to the world, "You may excel any one of us, but in our union we challenge comparison with all the world besides." [Manifestations of applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

Mr. HALE, of Maine, followed in a speech adverse to the measure. His opposition to it was impelled by two general reasons: firstly, because the Treasury was not in a condition safely, because when the enterprise was first introduced, gentlemen from Pennsylvania joined in the most solemn pledges that if Congress would give the matter its mere sanction, nothing else would be asked. Mr. Hale went on to allude to the preference given by the House to the Centennial bill. There were meritorious railroad propositions which could not get consideration, but were allowed to languish and die; but this Centennial Exhibition, which Senator Sherman had called the "Philadelphia show," had its place and its assignment a few weeks ago. The Mississippi river overflowed its banks and inundated that whole region of country, bringing woe and desolation on a hundred thousand people, and Congress had given the bagatelle of $60,000 in rations and clothing, but there was money in plenty for the Centennial Exhibition.

Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee, remarked that $50,000 was all that had been asked, and that it was sufficient.

Mr. HALE—And that is the voice of a Southern gentleman who wants only $50,000 for the South and $3,000,000 for the Centennial.

Mr. GARFIELD, (in a whisper)—He lives in the mountains of Tennessee where the waters cannot reach him.

Mr. HALE denied that the Executive branch of the government was committed to that measure as a national enterprise. He warned the House that this appropriation was not the last that would be asked. The receipts of the Philadelphia exhibition would not be $1,000,000; he believed that the deficit would not be less than $10,000,000. Congress would be asked to pay the deficit, and at last, worn out and tired—like Merlin of the importunities of Vivian—Congress would give way and vote the money in order to have peace.

Mr. PACKARD followed with a speech in advocacy of the bill, which, he said, commended itself to his judgment, his feeling and his patriotism. He argued that the government was committed to the exhibition as a national enterprise.

Mr. TREMAIN advocated the bill and said the government sanction had been bestowed on the enterprise.

The House took a recess till 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

At the evening session no quorum could be obtained, and the House adjourned.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Large Number of Bills Passed Finally.

Final Adjournment Fixed for the Fifteenth.

Transportation and Storage of Oil.

Second Avenue Improvement Act.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 5, 1874.

SENATE.

The act prescribing a mode of appraisment and payment of damages resulting from the grading of streets in cities, was lost.

The following bills passed finally:

An act providing for the appointment of a special detective in counties by the State.

An act authorizing the settlement of certain claims for publishing the new Constitution.

The act relating to parties engaged in the transportation and storage of crude and refined oils and the issuing of fraudulent certificates or vouchers, providing for monthly reports.

An act repealing laws requiring school boards to maintain separate schools for the exclusive education of children of color.

The afternoon session was occupied with the second reading of bills.

The bill creating a State Board of Health was killed.

The act for establishing new counties passed finally.

HOUSE.

The following bills were passed finally:

An act authorizing cities to purchase the corporate rights and franchise of gas and water companies.

An act regulating the manner of State advertising.

A supplement to the act relative to limitations of actions.

An act regulating the fees of auctioneers, fixing the fees of County Commissioners and of road and bridge viewers.

An act making an appropriation for Purdon's Digest.

An act pensioning Mary Dougherty, of Westmoreland county, widow of a soldier of 1812.

An act regulating medical practice.

An act for the suppression of trade in, and circulation of obscene literature, illustrations and advertisements.

An act repealing so much of the Second avenue act as requires the improvement to be uniform throughout the whole length to be improved.

The act to cure defective acknowledgments of deeds was recommitted.

The House, at five o'clock, entered upon the consideration of bills on first reading, and passed the following to second reading:

An act legalizing and giving effect to agreements of compromise between creditors and debtors.

An act to prevent the employment of children as mendicant musicians.

An act making the office of Mayor a salaried one.

An act granting consent to the United States to use certain lands bordering on Ohio, when required for the purpose of erecting dams.

The House received a message that the Senate had agreed to the House resolution to adjourn finally on the 15th of May. No new bills can be introduced after next Thursday.

A Joint Republican caucus was held tonight, at which it was agreed not to extend the time of adjournment, but to work up and get away on the fifteenth instant.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, May 4, 1874.

The House met at three this afternoon, less than sixty members present, and resumed the calendar of bills on first reading. The following were killed or indefinitely postponed, and unless reconsidered may be considered dead:

Senate bill to enable the owners of wet and spouty lands, and mines and quarries, to drain and improve the same.

An act relating to boarding-house keepers in this Commonwealth, extending and enlarging the provisions of previous acts.

A further supplement to the act regulating boroughs, approved April 3, A. D. 1851, making the county liable for damages from opening streets.

Senate bill to authorize the courts to confirm the title to lands where the conveyances are defective, and where the purchase money has been paid.

An act to extend the general borough laws to boroughs throughout the Commonwealth.

An act supplementary to an act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish, approved the 1st day of May, A. D. 1873, changing the time of its operations.

Senate bill, in relation to suits for wages, preventing stay of execution on judgments obtained for one hundred and fifty dollars or less.

An act to improve and regulate the practice of dentistry in the State of Pennsylvania.

A supplement to an act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish; exempting Lycoming county from its operations.

An act to provide for the registration and taxation of dogs and protection of sheep.

An act to encourage the destruction of obnoxious animals in the county of Lycoming.

An act to grade and open Pottsville street, in Wicconisco, Dauphin county.

The bill to make Decoration day a holiday was then by general consent passed.

The calendar was not completed, when the House adjourned, but it is noticeable that the bulk of it was made up of local bills, and the nine-tenths of which are forbidden by the Constitution, but have got through in the general sweeping efforts of members. The Speaker ruled out half a dozen during the afternoon and as many more upon close examination, the suspicion against them being very strong.

There are not, in the whole list of eighty bills on the calendar more than a dozen of general importance. The restare the mere refuse of the session, and consist of bills which no one is anxious to pass, but which are pressed strongly by such local influences, as members dislike to resist.

The Senate met at 7½ o'clock, only eighteen members being present. The calendar of bills on first reading was taken up and disposed of, some thirty-five bills having passed that stage. This leaves only some ten bills on first reading and they are not likely to be called up.

The prospect for getting away on the 15th is not as bright as it was. The Apportionment and Legislative Salary bills still hang fire, and final adjournment is impossible while they are pending. With a little energy and firmness they can be closed out this week, but whether they will be is a matter of serious doubt.

SPECIAL.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 5, 1874.

STEERAGE PASSAGE FROM LIVERPOOL.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool to New York are now sold here for twenty-nine dollars each. The agents have not been officially informed that the passage rates have been reduced to fifteen dollars.

MORRISSEY HITTING AGAIN.

Ex-Congressman John Morrissey and State Senator Fox, both of the Tammany Hall General Committee, had an altercation in the bar-room of the Maison Doree last evening. Morrissey struck Fox and would doubtless have seriously injured him but for the interference of friends.

BENNETT WALKS INTO THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

A walking match this morning between James Gordon Bennett and John Whipple, the famous amateur pedestrian, for $3,000 a side, was won by Bennett, the distance was nine miles and fifteen-sixteenths, and the time one hour and forty-six minutes, fifty-five seconds. Whipple was nearly seven minutes behind.

TWO RAILROAD CLERKS AND $32,000 MISSING.

George Van Velser, confidential clerk of the Hudson River Railroad Company, with Baxter, another clerk, failed to make their appearance yesterday in the office. Subsequently the combination lock of the safe, of which Van Velser only had the key, was found to have been tampered with. The door was forced open, and it was discovered that $32,000 were missing.

FIRE RECORD.

Boston—$45,000.

BOSTON, May 5.—The Neponset Hall block, Hyde Park, in which were the Postoffice, Bank and Unitarian societies' rooms, was burned this morning. Loss $45,000; insurance $35,000.

"It is More Blessed to Give than to Receive."

NEW ORLEANS, May 5.—Mr. A. F. Mardis, writing to the *Picayune* from Black river, says: "The country is submerged deeper than it was in 1867. Among the people there have been great privations; and in some instances suffering. Picture to your mind the condition of our locality, when helpless widows and children are condemned to fight against starvation with two and a half ears of corn a day. But for the timely arrival of supplies from the Relief Committee of New Orleans, the suffering here would have been intense. It thrills me with horror to contemplate what our condition would have been had not this heaven-sent charity reached us in time. May the donors never know what it is to want. If they could witness the effect of their noble acts, they would fully realize that 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'"

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW FINANCE BILL.

LEGAL TENDER CIRCULATION OF $382,000,000.

RETIREMENT TO BEGIN IN 1878.

PROVISION FOR FREE BANKING.

QUESTION OF CUBAN RECOGNITION.

POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER.

The House Discusses the Centennial Bill.

NO VOTE ON THE SAME FOR A WEEK.

JAPANESE INDEMNITY FUND.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1874.

Details of Senate Finance Bill.

The Senate Committee on Finance have about perfected their new bill on the finances, and expect to report to-morrow. The bill provides for free banking. The legal tender circulation is fixed at three hundred and eighty-two millions—the present figure increased by the issued reserves—and the time for the retirement of legal tenders in five per cent. bonds to commence at 1878. There has been considerable discussion on the question of when to commence the retirement of legal tenders and in what proportion to the national bank circulation they shall be retired. The rates of retirement considered, ranged from seventy-five down to forty per cent. The extreme figures say that they will not accept any of the above figures, but place their proportion of retirement as low as twenty per cent. The bill fixes it at fifty per cent.

The Japanese Indemnity Fund.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations met to-day and resumed consideration of the Japanese indemnity fund. The bill before them contemplates the restoration of the amount for educational purposes, provided the Japanese government devotes an equal sum to that end. The committee are in favor of applying as much of the funds as may be necessary, to the payment of the claims of American officers and seamen who participated in the engagements on the inland sea, and the turning of the balance into the treasury.

Shall We Recognize Cuba?

The same committee, on the recognition of Cuban independence, as contemplated by Mr. Carpenter's resolution now before them, are of the opinion that there is not sufficient ground for action on the premises. Their reasons are chiefly, that the rebellion embraces but about three hundred thousand, out of a total population of over a million; also that the insurgents have no fixed government, no capital, not even a port, and, in fact, show none of the elements of nationality or even of prospective independence through their own efforts. Whether the jealousy and distraction of the Spanish government at home may lead to the abandonment of the conflict, thus giving independence to the Cubans, is another matter, and is not associated with the question as it stands before the committee.

Discussion on the Centennial.

The House to-day began the discussion of the bill to appropriate three million dollars for the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. Mr. Kelley spoke in favor of the bill for an hour. Mr. Hale, of Maine, followed in a speech of an hour and a half against it, and Messrs. Packard, of Indiana, and Tremaine, of New York, followed him in half hour speeches in its favor. The bill was made the special order for to-day and for every day thereafter until fully disposed of, to the exclusion of all other orders, and as there are fifteen members yet on the list to speak, it is not probable a vote will be reached for a week at least.

Postage on Printed Matter.

The Committee on Postoffices are now engaged in maturing the bill providing that all printed matter shall be prepaid. The postage will be ascertained by weight, so that publishers can prepay in bulk. This, it is claimed, will save to the government a large amount of postage on printed matter, which is lost under the present system, even with the reduced rate contemplated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1874.

LAND COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Samuel Burdett, of Missouri, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office, to take effect June 1.

E. B. WASHBURNE FOR SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

A rumor has been freely circulated tonight, that the position of Secretary of the Treasury has been tendered to E. B. Washburne, Minister to France, and that his reply to the offer is now awaited.

LANCASTER, O.

Union Miners Play Dog in the Manger.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LANCASTER, O., May 5, 1874.

A large force of miners belonging to the Union cleaned out the mines of W. B. Brook at Nelsonville, last night, destroying all the mining tools and blocking the entrances. This prevented the nonunionists from going to work to-day.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Simpson vs. Union Pacific.

NEW YORK, May 5.—In the suit of M. M. Simpson vs. the Union Pacific Railroad, Jay Gould and others, Judge Donohue rendered a decision this afternoon. He denies the defendants' motion to dismiss plaintiff's complaint for want of jurisdiction; orders plaintiff's surety for costs to be increased from $250 to $2,000 and refuses an injunction to restrain the transfer of the stock of the company in the hands of defendants.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suicide of an Army Officer.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 5.—Capt. John Christopher, U. S. A., commandant of the post at Yorkville, committed suicide this morning by shooting.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Western Unitarian Conference meets in St. Louis to-day.

A draft on Charleston, S. C., by New Orleans for $2,000 will be promptly honored.

Base ball—At Hartford: Hartfords 10, Athletics 9. At New York, Atlantics 24, Baltimores 3.

Edmund Morris, for many years editor of the Trenton (N. J.,) *Gazette*, died Monday night.

The Ohio Constitutional Convention has adopted an article reducing the Legislature from 74 to 60 members.

The annual meeting of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company will be held to-day, in Cleveland.

General Butler had a severe bilious attack on Monday, and is still confined to bed, but his symptoms are favorable to recovery.

The steamships Victoria, from Glasgow; City of Brussels, from Liverpool, and Graf Bismarck, from Bremen, have arrived at New York.

Generally clear weather, with light variable winds and rising temperature, are the probabilities for to-day in the Lower Lake region and Ohio valley.

The Direct Trade Convention met yesterday in Atlanta, Ga., and perfected measures for establishing a direct line of steamers between Savannah and Liverpool.

At the meeting of Roman Catholic Archbishops in Cincinnati yesterday, Philadelphia was made an arch-diocese. Two other arch-dioceses, it is thought, will be created. The meetings are strictly private.

In the Sewing heresy trial before the Chicago Presbytery yesterday, the motion of the prosecutor to continue the case was denied. Four witnesses were examined for the prosecution, but nothing of a damaging character was elicited.

It was agreed last night, at a meeting of the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of New York, that the graves of Union and Confederate soldiers shall be decorated without distinction on Memorial Day.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent. on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

THE OIL SHUT-DOWN.

Continued Success of the Movement.

The Committee More Confident than Ever.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PETROLIA, PA., May 5, 1874.

To F. Prentice, President, and the Members of the Producers' Convention:

The undersigned most respectfully report that the movement inaugurated for the purpose of shutting down drilling wells in the oil regions, has met with great favor, not only with the producers but with land owners and contractors, as well as the laboring men, who show the appreciation of the efforts being made, by the advocacy of this measure, giving aid and comfort and demonstrating the fact that we have been unmindful of our own interest in the production of so much oil. We also feel assured of the success of the movement from the fact that not one man who signed the pledge shutting down the wells owned and controlled by him, has violated that sacred honor given each to the other; and to-day we feel more confident than we have at any other time during the suspension movement, that our efforts are being seconded by persons from whom we did not expect to receive any aid or comfort whatever. Whilst we find here and there a man who cares nothing for the general welfare of the oil interest, we feel confident that very many will yet join with us, and thus bring with them parties who will make the list more complete, and fix beyond doubt the fact that we know our rights and dare maintain them.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) THOMAS J. MCCULLOUGH,
J. H. HAINES,
J. SATTERFIELD,
R. JENNINGS,
G. H. NESBITT,
Committee.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

STEAMER OHIO ON FIRE AT SEA.

LONDON, May 5.—The Captain of the steamship Ohio, which arrived at Queenstown yesterday, from Philadelphia, reports that a fire broke out in the hold on Thursday last, and the flames were not extinguished before part of the deck and cargo were burned. The Ohio proceeded to Liverpool.

SHE ARRIVES AT LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—The steamship Ohio has reached here with her hatches tightly battened. It is not thought the fire in her hold is extinguished.

SICKLES AND JAY COMING.

LONDON, May 5.—General Sickles has sailed for the United States, and Minister Jay will sail on Saturday.

AGRICULTURAL LABORERS COMING THIS WAY.

LONDON, May 6.—The steamer Caspian, from Liverpool for Quebec, to-day took out 350 agricultural laborers.

AN ERIE EXAMINER APPOINTED.

The London Banking Association has appointed Mr. Tyler, one of the officials of the Board of Trade, to examine into the affairs, action and prospects of the Erie Railroad Company.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—The steamships Oceanic and China, from New York, and Polynesian, from Portland, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, May 5.—Rate for money at Stock Exchange one per cent. The quotations are: Consols for money, 92⅝@93; for account, 93⅝@93⅜; 20s, 1865, 10⅜@10⅝; 5-20s, 1867, new, 104; new 5s, 104¾. New York Central, 93; Erie, 31⅞; 6s, 93½; Erie preferred, 51. Tallow, 38s 9d.

PARIS, May 5.—Rentes closed at 72¼ centimes.

FRANKFORT, May 5.—United States 5-20s of 1865, 91.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—Cotton quiet at 8 7-16@8 4-7; sales 10,000 bales; American 6,200, speculation and export 400. The breadstuffs market is active. California white wheat, 12s 8d@13s; club, 13s@13s 5d; red Western spring, 11s 9d@12s 6d; red winter, 12s@12s 6d. Corn, 29s 6d. Pork, 94s. Bacon, 61s. Lard, 48s. Cheese, 70s. Turpentine, 42s 6d.

ANTWERP, May 5.—Refined petroleum, 33 francs.

ARKANSAS.

The Judges Still Missing---Habeas Corpus Suspended---The Two Armies Ready for Work---The President Delays Action.

HABEAS CORPUS SERVED.

LITTLE ROCK, May 5.—Chief Justice McClure to-day had a writ served on Generals Churchhill and Blocher, commanding them to produce Elias Jr., in the court house where Searle, the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, whose arrest was mentioned yesterday. These officers replied by stating that the balance of the arms, and Pulaski county at this time, and they knew of no orders except those which came from their superiors.

THE PRESIDENT DECLINES AID.

The Baxter side has advices from Washington that Senator Clayton applied to the President for the use of Federal troops in searching for the two Judges, but the President declined to let them be used for that purpose.

BROOKS CAPTURES THE DUPLICATE SEAL OF THE STATE.

A few days ago the Baxter side sent to St. Louis to have a duplicate seal of the State made. The seal was forwarded yesterday by express. This morning, before the express agent had time to deliver it, a squad of Brooks men entered his office and captured the seal.

THE LITTLE ROCK SCALE EXCITEMENT

prevails on both sides to-night. The sentries are doubled around Baxter's headquarters, and a general military air pervades everything.

NO DECISION AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—At the Cabinet session to-day, there was some conversation over the condition of affairs in Arkansas, but the Executive has not yet given a decision. The Attorney General stated that the attorneys for Brooks had not completed their argument and have asked for a day or two to prepare it, thoroughly.

POLITICAL.

State.

District Attorney Lowden, of Allentown, would like very well to receive the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

E. E. Orvis, of Benton, Columbia county, is mentioned as a Democratic candidate for Congress in that district. He is a brother of Hon. J. H. Orvis, of Centre county.

Col. E. W. C. Greene, of the Philadelphia *Sunday Transcript*, will contest, in the Fifth Senatorial district, with the present incumbent, Col. Elisha W. Davis.

The friends of Mr. James B. Alexander claim that that gentleman has "a sure thing" on the Republican nomination for Congress in the First district, Philadelphia.

Hon. George A. Achenbach, of Clinton county, is a Democratic candidate for the Legislature from that county. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* presents the name of Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, present Minister to France, as its first choice for President in 1876. Senator Morton is its second favorite.

Two hundred citizens of Corry have requested Hon. W. Brown to stand as a candidate for Assemblyman from Erie county. Mr. Brown was a member of the House in 1873, and made a good record.

Ex-Senator Dechert has moved into the Third Congressional district, Philadelphia, and intends to enter the fight against Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Hon. D. A. Nagle having withdrawn in favor of Florida for more than a Senatorial battle. Dechert will have the can-can Democracy with him.

The Johnstown *Tribune*, among othe papers, speaks of Mr. C. D. Brigham, late editor of the COMMERCIAL, as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. As Mr. B. has been a resident of Florida for more than a year past, it is hardly probable that he will make a canvass in this State.

The Democratic County Committee of Juniata county elected Dr. I. N. Grubb Representative delegate to the State Convention. John Dunbar, A. G. Bonsall and Daniel Fowler were elected Senatorial conferees to select a Senatorial delegate in conjunction of other counties in that Senatorial district.

Colonel McClure is evidently not dismayed by his overwhelming defeat for the Mayoralty, but has apparently set out to regain the position he now occupies. The *Press* his principal organ, has already put out a feeler in which it is announced that "one such man is wanted in Philadelphia," and we predict that from now until the end of the Senatorial campaign puffs in his behalf will be frequent and cheap. But as Mr. McClure will have both the Republican and Democratic parties in his district against him he will be compelled to run as he did in February—his own nominee—this time, however, without the Democracy to support him, and the result of course will be even more disastrous than before.—*Philadelphia Sunday Republic.*

Boating Challenge.

Joseph Kaye, Jr., has challenged Frank Disbrow, the champion sculler of the lakes, to row a single scull race, between a mile and a half and five miles, for from $250 to $500 a side, either at Pittsburgh or on Lake Erie, as the party challenged may desire.

Indiana Municipal Elections.

We give below a summary of election returns received from Indiana last night:

INDIANAPOLIS.

The anti-temperance party elect 9 out of 13 Councilmen, the Council standing 16 Democrats and 10 Republicans—a Democratic majority for the first time in 18 years. The proposition to build new water works was defeated two to one.

FORT WAYNE.

In the Second ward, where the election was hotly contested, the Democratic candidate for Council was elected by 223 majority. Republicans were elected from the First, Third and Ninth wards. The rest went Democratic.

NEW ALBANY.

Four temperance and two anti-temperance candidates for Council were elected. There is a gain of one Democrat.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

The Democrats carried the entire city, except the Fourth ward, by 184 majority.

LAFAYETTE.

The complexion of the Council is unchanged. The First, Second, Fourth and Fifth wards are Democratic; the Third and Sixth are Republican.

TERRE HAUTE.

No straight party nominations were made. Four Councilmen nominated by citizen's conventions, and one nominated by the workingmen were elected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The anti-temperance ticket was elected in Peru, Muncie and Waterloo; and the temperance ticket in Anderson, Wabash, Franklin, Angola, Madisonand Crawfordsville.

THE COAL EXCHANGE

Special Meeting—Resolutions Relative to the Louisville and Portland Canal Bill.

A special meeting of the Coal Exchange was held yesterday forenoon, John F. Dravo, Esq., in the chair, with A. Lysle as secretary. The President stated the object of the meeting—to express the thanks of those interested in river navigation to the Senators and members of Congress who advocated the purchase of the Louisville and Portland canal.

Mr. Gray moved that a committee of three be appointed on resolutions. The motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Richard Gray, Captain N. J. Bigley and Captain John Smith as the committee.

The committee retired, and shortly afterwards Mr. Gray offered the following:

WHEREAS, Congress, in the exercise of a wise and liberal policy, and in just recognition of the claims of the citizens of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, have exempted Western commerce from an unjust and burdensome tax heretofore levied upon the same by the managers of the Louisville and Portland Canal for the last forty years, and regarding the passage of this bill as a great and important measure in the interest of cheap transportation, and also as indicating a growing purpose on the part of Congress to favorably consider the wants of the West, the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange and Steamboatmen's Association deem it eminently proper to record our high appreciation of this generous legislation.

Resolved, Joining with the West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Mississippi, Louisiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa, and other Southwestern and Northwestern States, we, in the name and and behalf of Western commerce, tender to Congress our hearty thanks for the passage of the Louisville and Portland Canal bill, trusting that at an early day they will complete the navigation of the falls by an abrogation of all tolls. We extend our sincere thanks to Hon. John Scott, Senator from Pennsylvania, for his masterly speech in the Senate of the United States in defense of the interests of Western commerce, and to General Negley, member of Congress from this district, for his efficient services in securing the triumph and passage of this important measure, and we hereby request each of the honorable gentlemen named, in our name and in our behalf, to tender to their colleagues, who so ably seconded them in the good work, our profound sense of obligation to them for their valuable services.

The Chair, Secretary of the Exchange be and is hereby directed to furnish Senator Scott and General Negley with copies of our proceedings.

Remarks were made by Messrs. Gray, Smith, Dravo and Stockdale, complimentary to those who had secured the adoption of the measure referred to, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

As an instance of how heavy the tolls thrown on the canal were one steamer, the Pennsylvania, from Mount Vernon and Cargos, on her last trip from this city to St. Louis would have taken the full receipts of 500 tons of her freight in her passage one way to pay her tolls through this canal. Fortunately, however, the high water allowed her to flank the canal and escape the heavy charges which would have been levied on her.

As there was no more business before the meeting, there was a motion made to adjourn, which was carried.

IMPORTANT OIL CASE.

Pipe Line Certificates Not a Lawful Tender.

Judge Lowrie, of Meadville, recently made an important decision affecting oil transactions. The case is thus reported:

In the summer of 1872 a contract was entered into between Wm. H. Abbott and Lewis Emery, Jr., in the usual form, by which the former agreed to deliver on the Upper Road during the balance of the year 1872, "at buyer's option," 1,000 barrels of oil at $1 90 a barrel, which Emery agreed to take and pay for at that rate.

In the interval oil rose to $4 50 per barrel, but nevertheless Mr. Emery probably hoping and believing, as many did at that time, that oil would be $5 00, $6 00 and $7 00 per barrel by the expiration of the time specified in the contract, on the 31st of December, 1872, Mr. Abbott, in pursuance of the established custom of the trade, and in accordance with the provisions of the Oil Exchange of Titusville at that time, tendered to Mr. Emery "a pipe line receipt" for the 1,000 barrels of oil called for by the terms of the contract, which Mr. Emery refused to accept and pay for. The market price of oil on the 31st of December, 1872, Upper Road, was $2 72½. Mr. Abbott consequently claimed of Mr. Emery the difference between $2 72½ and $3 90, the contract price on 1,000 barrels of oil, which Mr. Emery refused to pay. Mr. Abbott brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas, of Crawford county, to recover the difference and last week the case was tried before His Honor, Judge Lowrie.

The plaintiff produced the contract above described, which was admitted; also put in evidence the custom of the trade, and the regulations of the Oil Exchange, and the tender of a pipe-line certificate, and when the case reached this stage of undisputed testimony, it would seem to the observer that the jury could do nothing less than find a verdict for the plaintiff. But the def

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1874.

"WE SHALL never," pathetically exclaims a Democratic paper down in Tennessee, have another JOHNSON in this generation." Thank GOD!

WE CANNOT, for the life of us, see why so much fuss should be made over the recent discovery of a race of pigmies in Central Africa. Look at our own Congress!

OBSERVE what misdirected efforts in politics can accomplish. Four ex-Tammany aldermen of New York city have, within a comparatively short period, passed from the Council of the City Fathers to lunatic asylums.

THE aggregate contributions furnished by the different cities of the country to the suffering people of the inundated regions of the South, foot up to a very considerable amount. We do not observe the name of Pittsburgh in the list. More's the pity.

IF IT be true, as is remarked by VICTOR HUGO, in one of his novels, that "one never makes a goose of himself without his reasons," it would be interesting to learn the particular impelling motive which animates the New York *Tribune* in its course toward the administration, and the Republican party generally.

THE papers are still speculating upon the probable fate of the Civil Service "Reform." Reform it altogether, say we. The discrepancy between the amount of promissory reformatory sack and the scanty pennyworth of hunger-staying bread has been greater and more "intolerable" than that which characterized the famous repasts of JACK FALSTAFF.

ONE of the most suggestive facts connected with the pending investigation by Congress into various kinds of corruption is, that wherever the investigators bore they are sure to strike Democrats. The case of W. G. MOORE, ex-Private Secretary of ex-Acting President JOHNSON, affords the latest illustration of this truth.

IT is a curious study to hearken to the fulsomeness with which, since the dishonorable publication of Mr. SUMNER'S "suppressed speech," the Democratic papers praise the dead statesman whom, living, they hated. It is as though a charlatan should plaster the tomb of a great physician with posters of his quack medicines.

THE proposition in Congress to tax sales of stocks, whether *bona fide* or not, meets with much opposition in Wall street. But if it should check gambling in stocks, nobody would be likely to complain except the gamblers themselves, while even a small tax upon these sales would result in a very considerable revenue to the government.

AT FIRST we felt half inclined to reply to the article in yesterday's issue of the *Post*, on the proceedings had at the recent meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee—but we are deterred by the sufficient consideration that to train a columbiad upon a midge is what SHAKESPEARE would have termed a "wasteful and ridiculous excess."

THE Washington *Chronicle* is specially opposed to two things—the Centennial appropriation measure and Congressional investigations; nor can it call to mind a single case in which the latter has resulted in any pecuniary benefit to the United States." This may be true enough; but we recollect an instance in which a certain investigation relative to the receipt of some ten thousand dollars by a certain Senator of the United States, resulted in anything but moral advantage to himself.

WE HAVE, upon several occasions, insisted that there should be fair play between all parties concerned as respects the investigations now being prosecuted with relation to District of Columbia affairs. This has brought upon us a charge of favoring "the Washington ring" from certain Democratic quarters; whereas the fact is that we have even less esteem for "rings," of whatever character or description, than our superfine critics have for the truth—and, goodness knows, that is infinitesimal enough.

IN REFERRING, a week ago, to the argument of the Steel Consumers' Association before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress in favor of a reduction of duties on that article, we expressed our opinion that the effort would be fruitless. This is also the view entertained by the Pittsburgh delegation of the steel manufacturers of the country. These gentlemen have just returned from Washington, and they report that there is little prospect of any change being made at present in the tariff on this article, at least by way of reduction. As this was chiefly what they asked, they may fairly congratulate themselves on the successful result of their mission in behalf of this important industry.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS, the ex-V. P. of the ex-S. C., would seem to be near his end. In a letter to a friend, written last week, he says: "I am barely able to sit up, and cannot use the pen myself. This, you see, is written by the hand of another." He still keeps up his fight with BEN. HILL, however. Ever since they became public men, these two have cordially hated one another. As long ago as the lifetime of the old Whig party they both sought to defeat each other's ambition. STEPHENS once challenged HILL, but for some reason or other the duel never took place. Their present controversy has proved nothing, and settled no disputed point by the introduction of other evidence than their own assertions that each has lied. They may do this before the fight is over, but unless they bring out some creditable unwritten history, the war will only leave everybody in doubt as to which is the greatest adept at billingsgate of the two.

A PRIVATE English correspondent, writing from that country concerning the LIVINGSTONE funeral ceremonies, says it is an absolute fact that down to the arrival of the ship containing the remains of Dr. LIVINGSTONE, there existed a lingering suspicion in the British mind that STANLEY had really not done all which he said he had done, and there were some who even doubted that he had ever seen LIVINGSTONE at all. It is easy to understand that STANLEY was doubted solely on account of his connection with a newspaper whose reputation was and is anything but savory in that country; but be that as it may, it is certain that these doubts did exist, even if they were not openly expressed. They all vanished, however, on the instant when STANLEY was first recognized on board the ship at Southampton by JACOB WAINWRIGHT, and their subsequent conversation swept away the last vestige of suspicion that existed. STANLEY is now a greater lion in English society than he was when he first returned from Africa.

THE spirit which animated the French Commune is described as very far from being crushed. The same men are reported to be organizing for another attempt, just as they did before 1848 and 1871. Societies of workingmen are formed in each arrondissement. These are under the direction of district committees, which take their orders from the central committee. The organization complete, the next step is to bind the men by making them solidaire in all the dangers and benefits, and by the element of secresy, which is always attractive to uneducated men. The members of the society who have work are heavily taxed, and one-half of the proceeds is at once added to the sinking fund, reserved for a war budget, the rest going to aid those who are out of work and in distress. The next step is to encourage strikes, for the purpose of harassing the government and of disorganizing labor. Just before the last French war, it is said, matters had reached the exact stage at which they stand to-day. Thousands upon thousands of workingmen are idle throughout France, and idle men are almost always clamorous for change. It is evident that fresh difficulties are closing in around the republic, and that the thin crust of outward peace may at almost any moment give way under the feet of the uneasy multitude, precipitating them once more into chaos.

MGR. DUPANLOUP, the Bishop of Orleans, in a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese, takes occasion to denounce the sensationalism with which certain persons in France endeavor to aid the cause of the church. At least, they pretend interest in the church as their motive, but Bishop DUPANLOUP apparently thinks as ill of their motive as of their methods. He mentions with strong disapprobation a religious journalist who laid before his readers a history of Anti-christ in the form of a serial, and another who published in his paper an elaborate account of Purgatory, what takes place there, even of the *fetes* which GOD occasionally grants to the poor souls there expiating their sins. These marvelous revelations were made on the faith of an enthusiast, who professed to have seen in vision what he reported. Some of the prophesies and prophetic interpretations of the day are denounced by the Bishop with equal emphasis. He refers particularly to a book loudly advertised as "extraordinary," and which applies the books of DANIEL and the Apocalypse to the present time, in defiance of the Latran Council. An "Almanac of the Supernatural" also moves the Bishop's indignation. "Unenlightened piety, an unhealthy curiosity," he says, "eagerly lays hold of such publications, in number verily stupefying."

THE GREAT CALAMITY.

There is little if any exaggeration in saying that American beneficence is proverbial throughout the civilized world. The appeal of charity was never more promptly or munificently responded to by a people than in the case of the Portland, Chicago and other desolating fires, or in the case of the pestilence in Norfolk and Memphis. Poor and rich vied with one another in supplying the wants of sufferers by those calamities, with the effect of confining the misery caused by them within a shorter period and narrower limits than could beforehand have been thought possible. In recollection of the ready and magnificent relief afforded in the instances just referred to, the comparative apathy with which the late desolation by water in the South is regarded in many parts of the country is surprising. Several causes may be assigned for the difference. For one thing, the hard times, including scarcity of money, embarrassed business and the anxiety actual or recent with reference to the future, are not favorable to lavish liberality in giving for benevolent objects. Then doubtless some allowance must be made for the hardening, deadening influence upon the sensibilities of such a succession of disasters as that by which various sections of the land have been visited in the course of the last few years. For a considerable period almost every year has had its own great and terrible calamity. Widespread ruin of property with destruction of life seems to be a normal, ordinary affair, and at length an occurrence of the sort naturally produces a less profound impression upon those who merely hear of it and, of course makes a less pungent appeal to their hearts for the succor of the sufferers. The emotions excited by a Chicago fire or by the decimation of the population of a city by pestilence are too deep and vehement for frequent repetition. In self-defense, in accordance with a law of their nature, people learn voluntarily to exclude the ideas and trains of thought necessary fully to comprehend and realize the calamity which has taken place.

Viewed in its details, the late disaster in the Southwest, the inundation of the Mississippi, must, we suppose, be regarded as one of the most terrible desolations on record. In the immediate effects, irrespective of prospective consequences, entitle it to such eminence. The flood extended over hundreds of square miles, so completely destroying everything on the surface that the market of the staple products of the region will be affected considerably everywhere by the loss. This fact, however, full of sinister significance as it is, is a trifle in comparison with the awful suffering of the inhabitants. Concerning the number of the afflicted, it is impossible to speak with exactness, but tens of thousands of men, women and children have been rendered houseless and homeless. Great numbers of them in comfortable circumstances a few days ago, stripped of everything, have nothing wherewith to buy either food or clothing. The future also has to be provided for, the means by which the sufferers may be enabled to earn their own livelihood. Indeed, there cannot be a doubt that if the need and the misery resulting from the inundation over an extensive area of country, could find voice as clear and intelligible as went up from Chicago after the fire, the appeal from the South at present would seem even more urgent. But in one instance the desolation and the woe could be seen and comprehended at a glance, while in the other they are spread over wide spaces and must be studied somewhat in order to be understood. For the same reason the administering of succor, easy in one case, is difficult in the other. In spite of all that can be done, however abundant the contributions for relief, the suffering must be awful to think of. Congress has done what Congress could do in the matter, and in many of the cities and towns both of the North and the South, energetic steps were promptly taken in answer to the call for aid. The worst is that any of our cities, especially any of the most wealthy of them, hesitate to engage in the noble work. Very religious communities cannot be thought of as restrained or bound in their charity by the apathy or exhaustion which results from a repetition of violent emotion, the cause of indifference pointed out above. Religious people are supposed to practice charity on principle, and not from impulse or mere feeling. Nor can religious people, with enough for their own wants and to spare, be thought of as bound in their charity, by urgent cases, by the dullness of the times. One, therefore, cannot help being greatly puzzled to account for the strange apathy with which some of the most religious cities in the land look upon the suffering of the Southwest.

PERSONAL.

The body of Dr. Livingstone was identified in England by the marks of a bite by a lion on his left arm, inflicted over thirty years ago, and which caused a fracture.

The St. Paul *Press* has discovered another heretic in the person of the Rev. Frederick T. Brown. Mr. Brown insists that he is a good Presbyterian, but thinks Socrates is not in hell. He even dares to quote Scripture to maintain his position. The Presbyterian Church, he says, holds, "that many so-called heathen in all ages have had a true faith, and have been saved."

Miss Mary Matheson, a Glasgow maiden, disliked cricket; her betrothed, Mr. Eccles Shorrock Eccles, was passionately fond of the game. Unfortunately neither remembered the good precedent set for them by Mr. and Mrs. Spratt, the subjects of a widely known nursery rhyme. Miss Matheson would not hear of cricket, so Mr. Eccles, feeling that his wife must be a lady sympathetic towards all his joys as well as sorrows, broke his promise to her. As a balm to her wounded feelings the lady has been awarded £2,000 by a jury, but there will be no little crickets on the hearth.

Cyrus W. Field is as lively as a cricket. He was at Boston to hear the Sclarz eulogy; he gave the Western newspaper men a dinner at Delmonico's, Saturday night; this week he starts for California with Canon Kingsley and his daughter, and early in June he goes to Iceland to attend the millennium celebration, by way of England. He has just established his new son-in-law as a partner in a New York banking house, with a quarter of a million capital. Young men may as well be informed, however, that there are no more vacancies in his son-in-law department.

Don't believe it. The Boston *Traveller* relates the following: "A gentleman taking a conveyance from the Revere House, last evening, on arriving at his destination, tendered a bill to the driver. 'Have you no change?' said the Jehu, 'for I haven't a cent of change with me.' All the gentleman could muster was about one-half of the fare he intended to give. 'Well, it's my fault, Sir, for not having change, and it's all right with what you have,' and the driver pocketed half his fare, with pleasant words, refusing to call at the gentleman's office at another time for the remainder of his due."

Mr. Weiss, in a recent lecture upon Theodore Parker, relates this anecdote, showing the qualifications necessary for a village schoolmaster less than half a century ago. Mr. Parker went to Lincoln to apply for the district school. The old chairman of the committee, to whom grammars were unknown, said gruffly: "What's your name?" "Theodore Parker." "Where do you belong?" "Lexington." "Be you the son of Captain Parker who fit the battle of Lexington?" "No; I am his grandson." "What! be you Captain Parker's grandson, who fit the battle? Well, then, I guess you'll do to keep our school."

One of our city firms dealing largely in photograph cards and stereoscopic pictures, received a letter from a customer in an adjoining county last week, in which was the following singular request: "Mr. ——, living here, wants a picture of his wife. She has been dead forty-four years, was a medium-sized woman, light sandy complexion, hair a little on the dark sandy order, blue eyes, weight one hundred and forty pounds, red cheeks, and thirty-six years old when she died. Inclosed find fifty cents for the picture." This *bona fide* request was complied with. A picture was selected from the large assortment in stock as near the description as possible, and forwarded on. Singularly enough, it proved entirely satisfactory, the simple-minded Granger expressing much surprise at the marvelous inventions of the present time, and especially was he astonished at the wonderful things they could do in Pittsburgh.

IS IT A NEW PARTY?

Meeting in Reading of the Supreme Council of the Protective Union of Pennsylvania—A Move to Concentrate Labor—What Is Proposed to be Done—Consolidation of Labor Unions—A War Against Monopoly—A Political "Nigger in the Woodpile," Perhaps.

[From the Reading Eagle, May 4.]

On Saturday night, on the third floor of 524½ Penn Square, was held an important meeting of the Supreme Council of the Protective Union of Pennsylvania. This labor organization, which its friends say is destined to be a power in the country before many years, has its origin in this city. The question was first agitated at the commencement of the present year, and on January 12th the first Council was organized. On the 13th of last month the court granted them a charter. Since then over one hundred names have been signed to the constitution.

As yet the general features of the organization are kept secret, and will continue so until such time as the members decide to make portions of their principles known. One leading feature of the movement is *the consolidation of every labor union* into one grand body, whose object shall be the amelioration of labor. They say that it is imperative that the different trades unions should be united in one common work. The unions of the puddlers, blacksmiths, machinists, plasterers, hatters, bricklayers and all the various trades' organizations shall be organized as one whole, whose business it shall be to look to the general condition of labor and provide for its general amelioration. "As it now exists," said a prominent member, "each union seems to care only for the particular trade it represents. They operate for the good of the trade in a local way, which in itself is all right; but it will never bring about the earnest desire of every friend of labor in the country. There must be unity for one common cause, and this new organization recognizes it as one of its fundamental principles."

Another member said that after the labor unions were organized in this manner, it would be very easy for the members to care for their local trades. They could attend to their trades unions and still belong to the General Protective Union. After satisfactory organization is attained, then the workingmen, as a whole or one entire class, can act as they best see fit. One of the leading propositions in their purposes is to the effect that inasmuch as labor creates wealth, the creator is first entitled to it; and that the power that makes can unmake. The Protective Union, in their preamble, declare a thorough concentration of forces in order to meet the great question properly. Communism or the principles of the Internationale do not enter into the objects of this society. The object of the Protective Union are not so extremely radical as yet. It is against all manner of monopoly they are arrayed. They are antagonistic to companies and corporations of whatever nature that drift toward financial centralization. Finally another object is the equalization of capital. These in main are the objects of a new society. How to bring them about in the most speedy manner possible is the question that daily suggests itself. Some are in favor of open and others in favor of work in secret. Certain it is that a very determined move is to be made at an early day.

On Saturday night the by-laws of the Union were considered. In a few weeks these will have been arranged, and subsequent to that, subordinate unions will be organized all over the State. It is proposed to organize the workingmen of Pennsylvania as closely and as compactly as the Grangers of the East and West, so that when the proper time comes to move, they will be well adapted to advance. How their theory is to be put into actual practice, or how they are going to restrain monopolies from earning a sum of money greater than the customary per cent., and to check them from watering stock, etc., are questions they keep to themselves.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Cinderites seem to be at a standstill for the present.

Japan is about to seize a part of Formosa, and when it has got that it will go for-mo-sa'.

The fruit crop promises well generally, little damage having been done by the frost.

We are afraid that "Snags," of the St. Louis *Journal*, sometimes crematorizes the truth.

Potatoes, notwithstanding they are imported for seed, are dutiable at the rate of fifteen cents per bushel.

The money market everywhere has become chary of dealing with the adventurers and Micawbers of the South.

Fine weather in Boston. The May dividends payable in that city exceed three and a half millions of dollars.

Down in Texas they are renaming their counties in honor of "Lost Cause" notables. They are so loyal, you know.

Many advertisements read "Spring Suits." Most people think differently. It hasn't suited thus far, at any rate.

Texas prides itself on the fact that it has not a single drunkard in the State Legislature. Ah, well; the fruit is not ripe, yet.

Adding length appears to subtract strength and multiply wrecks with steamships, and so it does with sermons, speeches and things.

General Butler, it is stated, is soon to have a newspaper organ in New York city as well as in Boston. What new mischief is afoot, now?

Bellow, the elocutionist, who was last year in this country, is lying very ill in London, and depending upon charity for the comforts he needs.

When the *Gazette* takes up a new opinion in the morning it finds so many arguments for it before night that it seems already old and familiar.

Hereafter, any lobster less than ten and a half inches in length found out of water in Massachusetts will be liable to arrest, and so will the venders.

How's this? Last year, in Cincinnati, the suicides were two Germans for every American, and more than fourteen Germans for every Irishman.

We have for some time thought that the Washington *Chronicle* was light in the upper story. It is now explained. One of its editors is named Corkhead.

Uncle Bob Breedlove, colored, of Kentucky, aged ninety, has just been married to Aunt Betsy Phillips, aged eighty-five. Guess they are too old, though.

Do, pray, stop this everlasting chatter about the veto. Wait, and see. "To be judged by the event," as Napoleon said, "is the inexorable law of history."

It is affirmed that George Jones contemplates selling his stock in the New York *Times* to the gentlemen who are negotiating for the purchase of the *Express*.

Nearly all the State Legislatures that are in session are engaged in creating new taxes, or have just created them; and Congress is embarking in the same business.

A few shall be taken and the others left. There are already two thousand applicants on file with the President for the proposed six additional paymasterships in the army.

The suits against ex-Special Agent Jayne are looming up in such numbers that that individual is making arrangements to transfer all his property into other hands.

Louisiana and Missouri have just passed laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Twenty-seven States and Territories have now these humane laws upon their statute books.

Three cars of silver ore are on the way from Aucretara, Mexico, to the St. Louis Smelting and Refining Works. This is the first shipment of the kind ever made to that city from Mexico.

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good. The war between the ocean steamship companies promises to reduce the price of passage at least ten per cent. for the cabin and fifty per cent. for steerage.

A New York paper considers that Bret. Harte is "more than the successor of Dickens." Undoubtedly, in point of time. So is the "Fresh Currents" man of the Cincinnati *Chronicle*, for that matter.

Omnipotent fashion! It can even sweetly flavor the hide of the *Mephitis Americanus*. Time was when a shilling would buy the best that ever grew. Now the smallest brings a dollar. They are made into furs.

It is now affirmed that the famous "journalistic quadrilateral" went to Boston simply for the purpose of investigating the workings of the prohibitory liquor law. Watterson could find that out for the whole four.

There are twenty-five thousand miners on a strike in one county in England. So vast a displacement of labor over so small an area is a matter of much gravity, and its effects will be little short of serious depression to the rest of the country.

It is not generally known that when our government was about to trade off Oregon to the British in return for a Newfoundland fishing station, the bargain was upset by a missionary named Whitman, who convinced Webster of its unwisdom, and thereby saved to us the whole Northern Pacific coast.

THE London *Builder* says: We have built in England and Wales, in the way of dwelling houses alone, upward of £1,000,000,000 sterling worth of property, roughly speaking, since the year 1801; and within the ten years only, between 1861 and 1871, we have built dwelling houses to the value of more than £220,000,000 sterling.

STATE NEWS.

Mahanoy valley is rapidly filling up with Polanders.

Wheat and oats fields in Chester county are looking well.

Miss Gertie Tripp died suddenly in Scranton on the 3d inst.

Hydrophobia is said to exist in different parts of Dauphin county.

The Scranton *Free Press* has come off victorious in its last libel suit.

The Supreme Court for the middle district is now sitting in Harrisburg.

The new Mount Pleasant M. E. church, Harrisburg, will be dedicated on Sunday next.

The fishermen, women and children, of Williamston buy their tackle of John Trout, Esq.

Christian Detire died at Norritonville, Montgomery county on the 30th ult., aged ninety-seven years.

Danville consumes 300 gallons of water per minute, 18,000 per hour, and 432,000 every twenty-four hours.

John Terry, lock tender on the canal near Williamsport, fell into the water a few days ago, and was drowned.

Sammy Matz, aged twelve, hurt himself while jumping, the other day in Pottsville, and has since died from his injuries.

Mr. Alexander A. Lowrey died recently, at his residence in Pine township, Armstrong county, aged seventy-three years.

A little son of Mr. N. George, of Archibald, Luzerne county, was run over by a wagon and crushed to death, on the 2d inst.

Mrs. Eva Brinton, aged seventy years, died suddenly in Harrisburg, on Sunday, of heart disease, while on the way to church.

The contribution box of the Reformed church in Logansville, Clinton county, was robbed of eleven months' savings recently.

The Williamsport *Register* says a young man at a crusade meeting in that city was converted by catching an unwholesome egg on his chin, thrown by a scoffer.

Mr. Robert Morris, for many years connected with the editorial department of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, died quite suddenly on Sunday morning, in his sixty-fourth year.

The Catawissa Railroad Company announces a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the preferred stock and 22½ cents per share on the new preferred stock, payable on the 8th inst.

By the upsetting of a skiff at East Conemaugh, on Monday, Andrew Hoell was drowned. The other occupants, three in number, escaped. Mr. Hoell's body was recovered. He leaves a wife and five children.

In Franklin the revival meetings have been attended with a great deal of success. Fifty-five persons have been received into the Presbyterian church, one hundred and fifty-seven into the Methodist and forty into the Baptist church.

A man named John Lamphier was killed at North East station, Erie county, on Monday, while holding his horses' heads while a train was passing. The animals reared, throwing him against the cars, which struck and killed him instantly.

A fire at Parktown, Cambria county, on Sunday morning destroyed the dwelling house and furniture of Frederick Fleshour. A seven-year-old son of Mr. F. was probably fatally burned, and a young daughter quite severely scorched.

The *Centennial* and the *Journal of the Exposition*, Philadelphia publications, have been consolidated under the first name. Mr. H. W. Crotzer is the publisher, and he proposes to issue the *Centennial* weekly as soon as circumstances and support warrant it.

The Atlantic and Great Western Shenango branch will be extended this season from Harrisville southeast through the new Butler oil district to Brady's Bend, on the Allegheny Valley road, passing through Petrolia and Martinsburg, twenty-seven miles.

Condy Mondy, otherwise Conlin McLoon a somewhat noted citizen of Allentown, expressed the opinion that he was a better man than John Tunney, one of his boarders, and that he could throw him in a wrestle. They clenched and went at it; and Mondy was thrown, and had his neck broken, dying instantly.

A young man was fatally injured last Wednesday, at Montgomery's Island, below Liverpool, Perry county, while engaged in "snubbing" a raft. One of his legs got caught in a coil of the rope, and was broken in three different places, jerking the leg out of the socket. Death put an end to his terrible sufferings on Friday morning.

On Sandy creek, ten miles from Oil City, during the latter part of last week, Willie Graham, a lad of fourteen years, was accidentally shot and killed by John Cook. It seems that Graham went to visit Cook, taking an old army musket with a bayonet. Cook was trying to remove the bayonet, when the piece was discharged, the load entering the boy's side and penetrating the lungs, with fatal effect.

The Norristown *Herald* says: Professor E. O. Lyte, of Millerstown State Normal School, can write with both hands at once, beginning at one end of the sentence with the left hand, and the other end with the right, and finishing it by bringing both hands together in the middle. It would be hard to s-Lyte on another man who could do this—if somebody doesn't lie.

There appeared in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, last week, notices of the deaths of ten persons—five men and five women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: Isabella Dee, aged 80; Wm. McGowan, 80; Stephen Seeman, 81; Mary Cummins, 82; Sarah C. Bell, 82; Alexander Campbell, 84; Jonathan Johnson, 84; Susanna T. Mann, 88; Margaret M. Little, 89; and Geo. Epler, 90.

The New Castle *Guardian* says: A ewe of Mr. Asa Hazen's flock, in Slipperyrock township, gave birth to a lamb, now about a month old, that has five legs, four of them regularly located and developed; the fifth is pendant from the right side of the breast bone, and is about two inches shorter than the other fore legs. It has a hoof and the usual bones below the knee, but the upper part is only gristle. The lamb, Mr. H. says, appears as lively and thrifty as any of the flock.

The Pottstown *Ledger* says a cow belonging to Mr. Jeremiah Schaeffer, of Boyertown, Berks county, was delivered of a monstrosity a few days ago, the like of which, we venture to say, has never before been seen or heard of. The head resembled a bull dog, its fore parts, legs, &c., that of a horse, while the hinder parts were unmistakably those of the cow and hog. The animal was a most disgusting looking object, and survived but a short time. Its mother had to be killed in order to deliver her of this monstrosity.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: In Lower Yoder township, on Friday last, an aged lady and a gentleman likewise well up in years, got into a little theological dispute at the old gentleman's son's house, the latter being married to a daughter of the old lady alluded to. The discussion terminated in a muscular combat on the highway, several children of the respective principals bearing a hand, while a number of dogs, a flock of geese and the children in an adjoining schoolroom looked on with admiring interest. The hair-pulling culminated in the old gentleman and old lady both starting off to hunt law, but it is presumed that they thought better of it, as we have not learned that any informations were lodged.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: On Tuesday of last week George W. Spencer, of Corry, while in the act of jumping out of the door of a barn, eight feet from the ground, caught the little finger of the left hand by a solid ring on the head of a nail, projecting one-sixteenth of an inch, which held until the weight of the body tore the finger off near the second joint, taking with it the cord, tearing it out the whole length of the arm to the elbow, leaving the finger and cord hanging on the nail behind him. The remaining portion of the finger hanging entirely stripped of flesh, was amputated close to the hand. The suffering and pain has been terrible, and a good deal of inflammation followed up the arm. It is an accident attended with a good deal of danger.

Animated Machinery.

Our bodies are like time-pieces. When they run down we must wind them up; otherwise they will stop forever. What key will best perform this work of renovation? Experience has shown that it can be accomplished more rapidly and certainly by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other article under the sun. That searching yet harmlessagent seems to reach every spring and lever, and wheel, so to speak, of the living machine. The relaxed nerves are braced, the torpid liver is stirred, the weak stomach is strengthened, the disordered bowels are regulated, the lost appetite is restored, the clouded mind is brightened—in short the whole inert system is stimulated into healthy action. New life is put into every failing fibre, and physical regeneration ensues. This is the testimony of thousands. In every city, town and village of the Union living proofs of its efficacy may be found.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Simick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zeg.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.
THE WAY TO MAKE MONEY.
The way to make money is to save it by buying DRUGS, &c., at
HEADQUARTERS.
Those handsome new styles in our line of Puff Boxes and Puffs, Hair Brushes, Colognes, Perfumes and Pomades of every description just received this day.
Farina Cologne in quarts, pints and half pints, the Genuine Farina.
Also, the best assortment of Toilet Soaps, Low's English Brown Windsor, Elder Flower, Honey and Glycerine, Hull's Old Palm Soap, Colgate's Soaps of all kind; Razin's Wrapped Soaps and Perfumes of every description and the newest styles.
Persons wishing any of the above articles will do well by calling at the Drug and Family Medicine Depot of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth Street.

CANDIDATES.
FOR CONGRESS—
ALEX. M. WATSON
Will be a candidate for the Congressional Nomination in the next Republican Convention for the Twenty-third District.
FOR CONGRESS IN TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
THOS. M. BAYNE
Will be a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

DISSOLUTION.
DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the Copartnership existing between H. SCHNELBACH and M. HEYL, Commission Merchants, No. 410 Penn avenue, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, MARTIN HEYL withdrawing from the firm. H. SCHNELBACH will continue the business at the old stand.
SCHNELBACH & HEYL.
Pittsburgh, May 1, 1874.
IN RETIRING FROM THE ABOVE Firm I would recommend my friends to H. SCHNELBACH.
MARTIN HEYL.
DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the Copartnership existing between R. J. LAW and JOHN MCDOWELL, under the firm name of LAW & MCDOWELL, Commission Merchants, No. 56 South Diamond, Allegheny, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, R. J. LAW withdrawing from the firm. JOHN MCDOWELL is alone authorized to collect all accounts due to the firm and pay all debts due by them.
R. J. LAW.
JOHN MCDOWELL.
Allegheny City, April 30, 1874.
HAVING SOLD MY INTEREST IN the firm of LAW & MCDOWELL to my partner, JOHN MCDOWELL, I bespeak for him a continuation of all our customers.
R. J. LAW.
NOTICE—I will continue the FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE BUSINESS at the old stand as heretofore, where I will be pleased to see all our old friends.
JOHN MCDOWELL.

NOTICE.
The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and SAMUEL B. FRENCH, in the manufacture of Fire Brick, under the firm of
FRENCH & QUAY,
Having been dissolved by the death of Captain FRENCH, all claims against said firm will be presented, properly authenticated, for settlement; and all persons indebted thereto will make payment to me, at Beaver, Pa.
M. S. QUAY.
JOSEPH R. HARRAH, Attorney.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
GENTLEMEN
WHO BUY FOR CASH,
AND DESIRE
Clothing
Made in a Superior Manner, should try the Tailoring Establishment of
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
98 WYLIE AVE.
C. A. MUHLANBRING,
Draper and Fashionable Tailor,
Has Removed to No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE,
Second Floor, Entrance No. 26.
A very fine stock and elegant assortment of the latest Spring Styles of Goods
All orders promptly filled; Garments made in the most fashionable style, unequaled for cut, perfect in fit, and thoroughly made.
SPECIMEN PRICES.—Scotch Pants, $8; American Cassimere Pants, $11; Foreign Cassimere Pants, $12; Black Doeskin, $16; finest Worsted Suits, $35. Other suits according to grade. Only one price. Strictly Cash.
MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

Tiffany & Co
UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.
FIRST FLOOR.
Jewelry, Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Stationery.
SECOND FLOOR.
Bronzes, Clocks, Enameled and Gilt Articles, Mantel Sets, &c.
THIRD FLOOR.
Fine Porcelain Dinner and Dessert Sets. Cut and Engraved Glass, Parian Figures and Groups, Vases, Ornamental Pieces, &c.
ALL THE FLOORS CONNECTED BY ELEVATOR and STAIR CASE.
IN CALLING ATTENTION TO THEIR DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS, DESIRE TO BE UNDERSTOOD AS CLAIMING THAT THE ASSORTMENT IN EACH IS NOT ONLY THE BEST SELECTED AND RICHEST, BUT THAT IT IS SEVERAL TIMES LARGER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY, AND AT PRICES WHICH MUST WARRANT A PREFERENCE BY DISCRIMINATING PURCHASERS.
ALL ARTICLES MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AT ABSOLUTELY UNIFORM PRICES.
FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PERSONS OUT OF NEW YORK CAREFUL SELECTIONS FROM THEIR STOCK WILL BE SENT ON APPROVAL. DESCRIPTION OF WANTS AND RANGE OF PRICE SHOULD ACCOMPANY THE APPLICATION. WS

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.

THE
Superior Lumber Co.
Has now on hand a large stock of
Dry Pine and Hemlock
JOIST,
PINE, OAK AND CHESTNUT
PLANK,
BOARDS, LATHS, PICKETS, &c.,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
OFFICE AND YARDS:
Twenty-ninth and Liberty Sts.

MOUNT SAVAGE
Fire Brick.
CHAS. M. MACGOWAN,
Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and the West.
P. O. BOX 378.
Office, Room 2, 98½ FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ESTABLISHED 1802.
Du Pont's Gunpowder.
Every description of this well known Powder, in Metallic Kegs, for sale to the Trade and Contractors, AT LOWEST PRICES.
Also, all kinds SAFETY FUSE.
D. W. C. BIDWELL & CO.,
143 Water street, corner Cherry alley.

STEREOSCOPIC AND LARGE VIEWS
OF PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY.
PUBLISHED FOR THE TRADE BY
B. NEWELL & SON,
626 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Catalogues of Views furnished on application. WS

DRY GOODS.
A. D. McKEE,
59 Market Street.
New Dress Goods.
Black Silks,
Mohairs,
Alpacas,
Cashmeres,
Velours,
Pongees,
Japanese Cloths.
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
New Dress Goods,
NOW IN STOCK.
NEW STOCK
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.
James Caldwell & Co.
Have Just Received a Very Attractive Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which Buyers will find well worth inspection.
BLACK ALPACAS
Mohair Lustres and Brilliantees,
BLACK WOOL DELAINES,
TAMISE CLOTHS,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
ALL-WOOL AND SILK WARP CASHMERES.
BLACK HERNANIS, Pure Silk Warp.
A VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Dress Goods,
COMPRISING
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
DEBEGES, PONGEES, &c.
BLACK SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
STRIPE SILKS and CHECK SILKS
In Great Variety and Very Low Prices.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Chintzes, Prints and Percales,
Shawls, Jackets and Polonaises,
Nottingham & Tambourd Lace Curtains
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS AND JEANS.
James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal St., Allegheny.
NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.
SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.
Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.
SETH WILMOT.....FRANK H. WHITE.
WILMOT, WHITE & CO.,
Imported Wines and Liquors,
No. 153 WYLIE AVENUE,
Cor. Elm Street, PITTSBURGH.
B. H. LUBBERS,
WHOL

A. A. McCARTY,

BROKER,

No. 64 Fourth Avenue.

WANTED,

MORTGAGES

FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS.

MWS

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 5, 1874.

The future condition of trade, especially that which affects the iron interest, is a question which now occupies the serious consideration of our leading business men. As the iron trade depends largely for its market on the railroads, the future of the one must be in accord with the other. If we are to look for a revival of railroad construction and extension we may expect a corresponding revival in the iron trade; we are, therefore, largely interested in knowing whether railroad enterprise is permanently or but temporarily paralyzed. The first element to be considered is that of the currency. If Congress is willing to follow the dictates of the President and inaugurate measures of contraction, there will be little hope of floating any new railroad debentures; if, on the other hand, as we sincerely hope, Congress gives us a liberal free banking law, we will then have the first element of a prosperous future—money wherewith to carry on the great enterprises now lying dormant, to insure life into languishing trade, and light the fires of a hundred furnaces now damped and extinguished. We are told by some croakers that our railroad development from 36,000 miles in 1866 to 72,000 miles in 1873, has been so rapid as to absorb the floating capital of the country more rapidly than it has been created. Now the floating capital of the country is principally that which is represented by bank deposits and commercial exchanges. Of this class of capitalists, composed of the banks and the merchants, it is fair to state that a very few of them hold railroad bonds as part of their investments. The reports of the savings banks show a very marked absence of railway debentures, and it is seldom an active business man can be met who permanently holds such securities. The source of supply of railway capital comes from retired merchants, who prefer enterprises that compensate the risk of a long investment by a large profit, and from the varied other forms of fixed capital. These sources are still open and investors are learning that a judiciously chosen railway bond is probably as safe as any form of security that can be had. Unless Congress sees fit to lend a helping hand to the Northern and Southern Pacific Roads, we shall probably have no great amount of new railway extension for some years to come, but the internal resources of the country are such that existing roads must largely develop those resources, creating activity in the numberless branches of industry dependent upon railway enterprise.

—The New York *Daily Bulletin* has commenced the issue of a weekly edition of that paper under the title of the *Merchant and Banker*. The weekly issue contains the leading editorials of the daily which are marked by liberal thought and sound judgment. It is a compendium of facts of great value to business men, and a reliable record of the various mercantile and money markets. If kept on file, as it should be, the *Merchant and Banker* will prove an invaluable addition to the library of every bank parlor and counting house.

—The debt statement, which was published a few days ago, offers a very satisfactory showing. The debt has diminished $2,955,451 during the month. The funded debt shows some important changes in consequence of the funding of sixes into fives. The greenbacks stand at 382 millions, while the fractional currency has fallen off nearly 2 millions. Of gold notes 3 millions have been paid off, which is reduced the accumulation of gold accrued interest, and $6,418,193 for past due debt. It thus appears that the net gold owned by the Treasury is $42,501,375, against $42,506,826 a month ago. The statement, on the whole, will have a favorable effect on the financial circles, especially when it is taken in connection with the settlement of the currency question.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., as the various boards of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

May 5, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	112¼	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112¼
U. S. 6's, 1881	119¾	119¾	119¾	.....	119½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	.....	121½
5-20's, 1862	115½	115½	115½	.....	115¾
5-20's, 1864	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	.....	116⅞
5-20's, 1865	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	.....	117⅛
5-20's, 1865, new	119⅛	119¼	119¼	.....	119⅜
5-20's, 1867	120¼	120¼	120½	.....	120½
5-20's, 1868	121¾	121¾	121¾	.....	121¾
10's	114⅜	114⅜	.....	.....	114⅜
10's, coupons	114⅞	114⅞	.....	.....	114⅞
Currency 6's	126⅜	126⅜	.....	.....	126½
New 5per cents	115	115	.....	.....	.....
Western Union Tel	69⅞	70⅜	70¼	.....	70¼
Pacific Mail	42⅝	43⅛	43⅛	43¼	42⅝
Adams Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	98
Wells-Fargo Express	.....	.....	72	.....	72
American Express	.....	.....	62¼	.....	62⅜
United States Express	.....	.....	67½	.....	67½
New York Central	97⅜	97¾	97⅞	.....	97⅞
Erie	34⅛	34⅜	.....	.....	34⅝
Michigan Central	.....	76¼	75	.....	75
Lake Shore	76¼	76¼	75⅞	.....	75⅝
Illinois Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	102
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	.....	88	.....	.....	88
Chicago & Northwestern	42¼	.....	.....	.....	42⅜
Do. preferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	42⅝
Rock Island	.....	.....	97½	.....	97½
St. Paul	32¼	32¾	33¼	32¾	32⅝
Do. preferred	.....	.....	.....	44⅝	44⅝
Wabash	39	39½	.....	39½	39½
Fort Wayne	.....	.....	.....	93	93
Ohio & Mississippi	24¼	.....	25¼	.....	24⅝
Union Pacific	92¼	.....	92¾	91⅝	.....
Chicago & Alton	.....	.....	100	.....	100
Marietta & Cincinnati	.....	126	126	.....	126
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	187½	188½	189¼	189½	189½
C. C. & I. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, H. & E. R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Southern	.....	.....	83¾	.....	83¾
Virginia 6's	.....	.....	40½	.....	40½
Missouri 6's	94⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kaufman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad Company.	50¾	50¾
Pennsylvania scrip, sales	.....	100
Reading	57	57
United Companies of New Jersey	123	124
Mill Creek	6	6¼
Minehill	.....	60½
Schuylkill Navigation Co.	9	9¼
Lehigh Valley	60¾	60¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad 7-30's	99	99
Central Transportation Company	49¾	49¾
Empire Transportation Company.	53	53½

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, May 5, 1874.

REMARKS.—There are now three modes of approach to the Central Stockyards from the city, to wit: Pennsylvania Central Railroad, Oakland Passenger Railway and the route via Penn avenue. To those who fail to meet the steam cars, either through business or pleasure, the two other modes of conveyance must prove a very great convenience.

The weather to-day was all that could be wished. The number of eastern buyers was not large, though it would be increased during the afternoon and night, and a brisk time is looked for to-morrow.

At this writing (noon) the pens are well stocked with cattle, sheep and hogs, and quite a number of heavy sales were made yesterday and to-day at prices which may be gleamed from the sales given below, which were taken at random from the sales book a prominent stock dealer.

Cattle.

The run of cattle destined for this market has thus far been only fair, but may be largely increased at the opening of the sales to-morrow (Wednesday). As stated above, the pens are pretty well filled at present, but ere the setting of to-morrow's sun most of the stock will either find home or Eastern purchasers, thus leaving the pens vacant and ready to receive additional supplies.

SALES.

The following sales were made, which will give the reader, at a glance, the state of the market:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
15	15,750	$5 75	2	2,000	$5 50
15	17,880	5 87	2	2,380	5 12

Hogs.

The run of hogs thus far has been heavy, rather more so than was anticipated. This is in a good degree owing to the continued coolness of the weather coupled with more favorable reports from the Eastern markets.

SALES.

The sales given below will serve to give the reader a correct understanding of the ruling of the market here yesterday and to-day:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
177	42,750	$6 25	81	19,000	$5 55
65	15,910	6 25	92	11,310	5 53
151	33,750	5 45	97	17,900	6 37
122	24,500	5 80	90	9,250	5 35

Sheep.

Up to noon to-day the run of sheep was only moderately fair, both of wooled and clipped. The stock may be largely increased by to-morrow. Should the run, however, be light, a good market may be anticipated. We heard of some heavy purchases having been made for the Eastern market, but could not learn the figures at which they were booked.

SALES.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
300	60,000	$7 40	279	.....	$7 37
150	12,970	7 00	80	7,200	7 50

The stock thus far arrived is an improvement upon that offered last week, and it is expected that a brisk market will rule to-morrow for the various offerings.

MERCHANTS'

Exchange National Bank,

OF NEW YORK.

Chartered in 1829. Re-organized in 1865.

Capital, $1,000,000; Surplus, $300,000.

WM. A. THOMSON, Pres't.
JNO. G. DALY, Vice Pres't.
ALLEN S. APGAR, Cashier.

Accounts respectfully solicited from Merchants, Manufacturers, Banks and Bankers throughout the Country.

All Remittances promptly advised and Statements rendered monthly. WS

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, May 5, 1874.

Trade improved very much to-day, the clear and pleasant weather, proving quite propitious for the transaction of all kinds of trade. The wholesale grocers, produce and commission houses and flour and grain dealers all transacted a good days' business, and if the weather vouchsafes another pleasant day, expect to continue an active trade.

Changes in prices are not numerous—in fact there are none of importance. The advance in hams and lard, revised figures of which were given in our report of yesterday, is well sustained. We quote prices as follows. Canvassed hams ₱ lb, 13½@; extra sugar cured, 12½@; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ lb, 9½@; shoulders, extra sugar cured, 9¾@; breakfast bacon, canvassed, ₱ lb, 12½@; breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured, 12@; dried beef, canvassed, 17@; dried beef, extra sugar cured, 19½@; beef tongues, do, ₱ doz, $7 00; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 8¾@; rib sides, do, 10@; short rib sides, do, 10½@; clear sides, do, 11@; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $18 50; prime leaf lard, in tierces, ₱ lb, 11¾@; refined for summer use, in tierces, do, 10½@; ½ bbls, do, 12½@; buckets, do, 12½@; in 3 lb cauddies, do, 13½@; in 5 lb cauddies, do, 13½@; in 3 lb pails, do, 14½@; in 5 lb pails, do, 14½@; in 6 lb pails, do, 14½@; ham sausage, ₱ lb, 10@; lard oil, extra winter strained, ₱ gallon, 84@88c.

The receipts of butter for the first two days of this week have been somewhat more liberal than the average of the preceding week. Prices are unchanged, and choice roll brings 30@32c quite readily, with common and prime packed butter ruling lower, with little demand.

Cheese is still in good inquiry with free receipts of both factory and dairy cheese from Ohio, with other makes somewhat scarce. New Ohio factory sells readily at 16@17c ₱ lb; Western Reserve dairy 12@14c; New York factory 18½@19c, with a very short supply.

Eggs are somewhat weaker The receipts have been free, our imports to-day showing that 331 packages were received yesterday. Quotations are at 17@18c, with few transactions at the higher figures.

The flour market was exceedingly active to-day, and dealers were kept very busy in supplying orders. Prices are firm with no changes. Notwithstanding the advance on spring wheat flour dealers are very firm at the advanced rates. We quote as follows: St. Louis $9 00@9 25 ₱ bbl; choice winter wheat $8 25@8 50; Minnesota spring wheat $7 25@7 75; Wisconsin $7 00@7 25; red winter wheat $8 00 ₱ bbl. Rye flour firm at $6 00 ₱ bbl.

Groceries are unchanged in price. The dullness of the few days previous has been succeeded by great activity to-day. We give a full price list as follows:

Green Coffees—Fancy 28c; choice 27c; prime 26c; good 25c; Java 30c ₱ lb.

Roasted Coffees—Roasted Rio coffee, in papers, is now at 30c; loose 29½c. Roasted Java 34@35c ₱ lb.

Sugars—Refined sugars are firm: Standard extra C, 9¾@9¾c; standard B, 9¾@10¼c; Standard A, 10@10½c; standard hards, 11c; Franklin No. 2, extra, 9@9¼c; American extra C, 9¾c.

Teas—Young Hyson 30c@$1 10 ₱ lb; Gunpowder 50@$1 25 ₱ lb; Imperial 30c@$1 10; ₱ lb; Japan 35c @ $1 00 ₱ lb; Oolong 35c@$1 00 ₱ lb; Black 30c@$1 00 ₱ lb; Souchong 25@85c ₱ lb.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 75c; choice 80c, and scarce; old crop 70@75c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 55c; lower grades 45@50c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8¼c; Rangoon 8c.

The grain market has not changed very much since our yesterday's report. There is a good business doing in all kinds of grain, except in wheat, which, outside of a few firms, is very dull. Prices are as heretofore $1 65@1 70 for white, $1 00@1 05 for amber, and $1 55@1 60 for red winter. Oats are steady with free receipts, but we note no disposition in favor of lower prices, and the market is apparently firm at 62c for white, and 62c for mixed free of elevator; on track 2c lower. The corn market has resumed a more tranquil feeling, and prices are not quite as high as the extreme of a day or two ago; still the average price in *bona fide* transactions is not much changed. We quote at 85@87c for shelled, and about 82@83c for ear on track. Rye is steady at former prices.

The advance in potatoes is tolerably well sustained. There is a limited arrival of new potatoes from the South, which are held at $8 00@9 00 ₱ bbl, and do not, of course, affect prices as yet. Prime peachblows are still quoted at $1 40@1 50 in a jobbing way, and at $1 20@1 40 in car lots.

Wool continues are as yet very limited in this market. The backward weather has delayed shearing so much that the clip of 1874 will not begin to come in until the latter part of the month. Advices from the East do not indicate a very active demand, and the outlook for high prices this year is not very encouraging.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the last twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,944	Apples, bbls	100
Cheese, lbs	139	Corn, sks	861
Wheat, sks	1,200	Bran, sks	1,000
Oats, sks	3,119	Butter, pkgs	56
Bacon, lbs	160	Potatoes, bush	200
Total			450

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

May 4.—This market has been quiet and with a feeling of depression apparent in all branches. We make no alterations in our quotations for pig metals. The very limited demand furnishes no inducements to holders to lower their prices, as it is doubtful whether concessions would effect sales, but buyers can get very easy terms. We further reduce our quotations for bar iron. Nails are unsettled and drooping, the card rates being ignored by the trade just now. At the reduced prices of manufactures, there has been a quickened demand, and a better trade is reported than for some weeks.

Pig iron—We quote as follows:

Louisville Rock foundry—

Extra No. 1	$20 00@$40 00
No. 1 Pig iron	37 00@38 00
No. 2 foundry	34 00@35 00
No. 3 or mill	32 00@33 00
No. 1 Tennessee foundry	35 00@36 00
No. 2 foundry	32 00@34 00
No. 3 or mill	31 00@33 00
No. 1 stonecoal foundry Missouri Red S	36 00@37 00
No. 2 stonecoal foundry Missouri Red S	33 00@34 00
No. 3 or mill foundry Missouri Red S	30 00@31 00
Lake Superior charcoal iron—Lake—	
No. 1 Red river cold-blast	56 00@57 00
No. 2 Red river and Antrim	56 00@57 00
Nos. 3 and 4 Red river and Cottage	56 00@57 00
Nos. 5 and 6 or white iron	56 00@57 00
C C Tennessee car wheel	.....
No. 1 Dover cold-blast	52 00@55 00
No. 2 Dover cold-blast	52 00@55 00
White and mottled	52 00@55 00

—Courier-Journal.

Gloucester Fish Market.

For the week ending April 30th.

Georges Codfish—Market continues quiet. Stock held at $4 75@5 qtl. Sales of Bank at $3 75 to $4 25, as to quality.

Mackerel—Old stock mostly closed off. Sales of Bay Is the present week at $11 50@12 qtl.

Fresh Halibut—Light receipt the present week, and prices have advanced. We quote sales at 8c@9c on ₱ cwt. for white, and $3 00@4 00 for gray.

Smoked Halibut—11c ₱ lb.

Oil—Cod, 38c ₱ gal.—*Cape Ann Ade.*

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, May 5.—Cotton steady; middling 17c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Oats—demand good at 62c. Corn strong at 93@95c. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, May 5.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 36. No. 2 at $1 32½. Oats steady with moderate demand; No. 2 at 42c. Corn dull; No. 2 at 85c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 5.—Flour, grain and petroleum quiet and unchanged.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¼.

NEW YORK, May 5, 1874.

MONEY

more active, loaning up to 5 ₱ cent, and closing at 4 ₱ cent.

STERLING

steady at 487½@4 87¾ for sixty days, and 490¼@491 for sight. Exports of produce for the week, $5,736,887; a decrease from last week of $1,558,342. Customs receipts, $380,000.

GOLD

closed at 112¼; highest price reached to-day 112⅝. Carrying rates 2@4 ₱ cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $558,000. Clearings, $42,000,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

dull and a fraction lower.

U. S. coupons, 1881	121	5-20s, 1867	120¾
5-20s, 1862	115¾	5-20s, 1868	120
5-20s, 1864	117⅝	New 5s	115¾
5-20s, 1865	117½	10-40s	114⅜
5-20s, 1865, new	119¼	Currency 6s	126½

STATE BONDS

quiet and steady. Tennessees lower.

Missouri 6s	94½	Virginia, old	32
Tennessee, old	53½	North Carolina, old	39¼
Tennessee, new	32	North Carolina, new	12¾
Virginia, new	35		

THE STOCK MARKET.

Railroad bonds moderately active. Stocks opened weak and market was alternately weak and strong during the day, with rather wide fluctuations. During the last hour of business there was considerable pressure to sell, and the decline ranged to ¾ per cent. on extreme quotations. Just before the close there was an improvement, and prices recovered ¼ to ⅝ per cent. from the lowest point. The features were Western Union, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Rock Island, Northwest, Ohios, and St. Paul. Total sales of stock for the day 312,544 shares, of which 137,000 were Western Union, 44,000 Union Pacific, 36,000 Pacific Mail, 28,000 Lake Shore, 12,000 Northwest common, 7,600 St. Paul, 7,400 New York Central, 7,400 Wabash, 6,600 Ohios, and 10,000 Rock Island.

Canton	69	St. Paul preferred	48¼
C. C. I. C.	69¾	Wabash	39½
Quicksilver	23	Do preferred	71
Adams Express	98	Fort Wayne	93
Wells, Fargo & Co.	72	Terre Haute	10
American Express	62⅜	Do preferred	15
U. S. Express	67	Chicago & Alton	100
Pacific Mail	42⅝	Do preferred	103
New York Central	97¾	Ohio & Mississippi	25¼
Erie	34⅛	Clev., Col. & Cin.	65
Do preferred	55	Burlington & Q	102
Harlem	126	Lake Shore	74½
Do preferred	137	Panama	194
Michigan Central	75	Illinois Central	109½
Pittsburgh	88	Union Pacific	91⅝
Northwestern	42	Central Pac. bonds	94½
Do preferred	59	Union Pac. bonds	85½
Rock Island	97¾	Hartford & Erie	1¾
New Jersey Cent'l	116½	Delaware & Lac	106½
St. Paul	32¾	Bankers' bills	488

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 5, 1874.

FLOUR—Market steady; superfine $5 50@6 25.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 spring $1 20@1 30; No. 2 $1 12 cash, $1 20¾@1 20⅝ seller June; No. 3, $1 20@1 21; rejected $1 16@1 18. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 64c cash, 65¾c seller June, 66¾c seller July. Oats steady; fair demand good at full prices; No. 2, 46¾@47c spot, 46c seller June. Rye steady with moderate demand; No. 1, 91@92c; No. 2, 87@88c. Barley and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16 45 cash or seller May; $16 67½ seller June. Lard dull at 10.20c cash or seller May, 10.35c seller June. Bulk meats heavy with moderate demand, and unchanged.

WHISKY—Market steady with moderate demand at 94c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, May 5.—Cattle—Receipts 2,040; total for week 6,120. Market opened slow, owners asking ½c advance on all grades; buyers offering at last week's rates for heavy stock, and paying ½c advance on medium and stock cattle. Eastern buyers holding off, in anticipation of decline on account of heavy receipts; medium and butchers' stock in good demand and scarce. Sales 700 Illinois steers, 925@1,335 lbs, $5 75@6 35; 34 Missouri steers, 1,329 lbs, $6 25; 64 Kansas steers, 1,312 lbs, $6 30.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 1,000; total for week 5,000. Market active at 5c advance on last week's prices; clipped sheep $6 50@7 50; wooled $8 00@8 75.

Hogs—Receipts 1,300; total for the week 13,600. Market lifeless; Yorkers $5 25@5 75; heavy hogs $5 80@6 00.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Cotton dull at 17¾c. Flour dull with declining tendency; supfine Western and State $5 50@6 20; common to good $6 25@6 65; good to choice $6 70@7 00. Wheat quiet in buyers' favor; No. 2 spring $1 54@1 55; No. 2 Northwest $1 58; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 58@1 59½. Rye quiet at $1 04@1 05. Barley and malt quiet. Corn heavy and lower; new Western mixed 62@63c; old Western 83@86c. Oats firmer; mixed Western 66@68c; white Western 68@69c. Hay, hops and grain quiet. Sugar firm at 9¾@10c. Rice heavy at 14@15c. Pork steady at $17 12½. Beef quiet; middles steady at 9½@10c. Lard firmer at 10¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Whisky steady at 97½c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Cattle—Receipts 3,000. Market fairly active and prices firm for shipping grades, with sales fair to good at $5 25@5 65; choice $5 65@6 10; extra $6 25@6 50; light to good stockers $3 50@4 75. Shipments 1,800.

Hogs—Receipts 14,000. Market active, at unchanged prices; $5 15@5 50 for common to medium; $5 60@6 15 for good to choice. Shipments 8,000.

Sheep—Receipts 500. Market with active demand and prices strong and higher; sales common to extra $7 00@8 25.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged, at $1 47@1 47. Corn active 70@72c. Oats steady at 50@56c. Rye steady at $1 08. Barley steady at $1 37@1 45. Eggs active at 16c. Lard quiet, at $17 37½. Lard quiet; steam 10½@10¾c; kettle 10¾c. Bulk meats steady with moderate demand; shoulders 6¼@6¾c; sides 8¾@9c. Bacon shoulders—demand active and prices advanced at 6¾@7c; sides 9¾@10c. Butter in good demand; choice 20@25c. Cheese steady with moderate demand. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 92c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 5.—There was a slow and unsatisfactory movement in dry goods to-day. The market for cotton goods has been unsettled by a reduction in price of Atlantic standard sheetings to 11c, and other makes in proportion; Cabot A brown sheeting 10c; Indian head 11c. Bleached cottons unchanged. Prints quiet, but shirting stripes in good demand. Heavy woolens for men's wear in better request.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet, steady and unchanged. Corn—Western mixed new 58c; old 62c; Southern white new 60c; old 65c; yellow 62c. Oats quiet and firm; white 63@65c; mixed 62c. Whisky steady at 98c. Provisions unchanged, in improved demand, firm and light supply.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 5.—Flour steady, with moderate demand. Wheat steady with moderate demand; No. 1 white Michigan $1 62; No. 2 do $1 58; amber $1 60@$1 62; No. 1 red $1 57; Corn dull and declined; high mixed 74½c; seller May 75c, seller July 72½c; low mixed 72½c; no grade 70½c; damaged 68c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 36; No. 2 $1 32½. Oats steady with moderate demand; No. 2, 42½c, seller May. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 64½c. Rye dull; No. 1, 90c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 1 $1 60; No. 2 $1 35.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, May 5.—Cotton steady at 14½@15½c. Flour quiet at $6 00@6 90. Wheat firm at $1 25@1 40. Corn scarce at 90c. Oats steady with fair demand. Bulk shoulders 7c; sides 9½@10c. Lard 11c. Bulk shoulders 7c; sides 9¾@10c. Lard 11c. Bulk shoulders 7c; sides 9¾@10c. Lard 11c. Bulk shoulders 7c; sides 9¾

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, May 5, 1874.

	Cents.
Baugh, Jno, Iowa Hill, Cal	3
Chase & Co., W L., New York	3
Lowry & Lane, Oil City, Pa	3
McLane, D. W., Oil City, Pa	3
Ringlser, Mrs., Allegheny, Pa	3
Stevenson, W. & H., New York	3
Schrekelser, H. & H., New York	3
Weaver, Nathaniel, Washington, D. C	3

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Insurance Dividend.

It will be seen by a notice elsewhere that Capt. W. P. Herbert, Secretary of the Western Insurance Company, one of our safest and most ably managed institutions announces a dividend of five dollars per share out of the earnings of the last six months.

McIlwaine's Stock Sale.

The following stocks were sold last evening, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Exchange National Bank	$67 25
Bank of Industry	48 00
Monongahela Ins. Co. ($12 00 paid in)	40 00

Fatal Railroad Accident.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of A. H. Williams, who died at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital from the effects of injuries received on the Pennsylvania railroad at the Panhandle station on Monday night. He was struck by a freight train, and had both legs crushed. He was twenty years of age, and resided at Dayton, Armstrong county, Pa. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Selling Liquor on Sunday.

Yesterday six informations were made before Acting Mayor McMasters, for violation of the Sunday liquor law. Three informations were made by George E. Young, and three by Mr. Geo. W. Downsap. The defendants are as Levi Rush, J. King, Thomas Hogan, Mrs. Wm. Clinton, and Michael Berger all doing business in the East End. Hearings in the cases will be had on Friday morning.

Burglars Call on Rev. Alex. Clark.

Monday night the residence of the Rev. Alex. Clark, editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, on Collin's avenue, East Liberty, was burglariously entered through a window, and several of the rooms ransacked. As Mr. Clark has never been engaged in anything more profitable than preaching and editing a paper, of course the thieves got nothing for their pains. It so happened, too, that Mr. Clark was away from home, or they might have received some little thing in the way of a keepsake. In attempting to force open a bedroom door they alarmed the inmates, and then fled.

Wills Filed.

The following wills were filed for probate yesterday: John Williams, of Braddock, bequeaths his property to his wife, each of seven children to get five dollars. His wife is sole executrix. Henry C. Kohler bequeaths his property to his wife, provided she continues unmarried. If she marries she is only to take her dower, and the remainder is to go to his son Charles. She is sole executrix. Jacob Metdlhoff bequeaths all his property to his wife during her lifetime, the same to go to his son, Jacob A. Meidhoff, at her death. Mrs. Meidlhoff and Frank Boff are the executrix and executor.

Meeting of the Prohibitionists.

A meeting of the Central Executive Department was held last evening with a large attendance being present of delegates.

Seven wards in Allegheny were reported organized and one in Pittsburgh.

The following resolutions was adopted: That the Central Department of Allegheny county endorse the nomination of W. B. Ross as candidate for Mayor of Allegheny and tender all the aid possible to elect him.

Mass meetings were arranged to be held in the Diamond, on Smithfield street, on Monday evenings and ministers of Pittsburgh and especially Allegheny were requested to preach next Sunday on Temperance and our Political Duty.

South Side Elections.

The following gentlemen have been chosen directors of the respective corporations named:

South Side Gas Company—Messrs. W. C. Aughinbaugh, John A. Caughey, A. C. Robinson, A. W. McGeary, James Caldwell, F. L. Ihmsen, L. A. Miller, James S. McCord.

Farmers and Mechanics—James McMasters, President; Wm. Stewart, Vice President. Directors, C. J. Clarke, Wm. Sorg, John Duncan, Abijah Hays, F. T. Plunket, T. M. Briggs, Thomas Coffin, Wm. Mittenzweg, J. H. Orton, H. F. Kingsley, and S. S. McMaster, teller; Herman Ammon, book-keeper; Miller and McBirney, solicitors.

Iron and Glass Bank—President, Thomas B. Atterbury; Directors, John Phillips, John Baxmeyer, J. Malcolmson, Dan. Rowles, John Gallagher, H. M. Roife, J. H. Smith, Ed. Hogan, Ed. Meye, Joseph Kleim, John Adams, B. F. Coates.

"The Colored American."

Rev. C. R. Beal, of Boston, lectured last evening in the Wylie avenue M. E. church, on the above subject, under the auspices of the Aid Society of the congregation. The attendance was not large, but the interesting lecture was listened to throughout with the greatest attention. The lecture was introduced by Mr. C. Harris, and in opening he said he had searched history with little result, for information regarding the African race. He would speak of their past history; so far as known, and their future prospects and draw a comparison between the down-trodden and oppressed and those of that race which had freedom and every opportunity for culture and development. After referring to the achievements of colored men in ancient and modern times, Mr. Beal said he hoped the day would be to see the day when the name Negro as applied as a class would be as honorable as the word Yankee is to-day in New England. He held that there was no prejudice in color, but that it was based on ideas occasioned by condition. The difference between races is what circumstances produce. Every race is capable of making the highest type of manhood with the opportunity before him. The degradation of the colored race is from external causes. The Anglo-Saxon has been as low in studies as the colored people of Anglo-Africa. What the Anglo-Saxon is to-day he owes to privileges and circumstances. To us must be conceded capabilities of improvement. The speaker touched upon the bright side of the picture, and recited the progress that had been made in the condition of the colored people. He held that they needed courage to do their part, to be thrifty, and to exercise vigilance is the price of liberty. Intelligence and wealth is the might of to-day.

Silver Wedding Anniversary.

A large and fashionable company were present at the palatial residence of Mr. George W. Hubley, on Lincoln avenue, Allegheny, Monday evening, to participate in the festivities of the "silver wedding" of the host and hostess of Mr. Hubley and his estimable wife. Quite a number of the solid merchant princes of the two cities, several ministers, with a good sprinkling of young gents and misses, representing the youthful beauty of the community, were present. The house was beautifully decorated throughout, and at a late hour, an elegant supper, gotten up with exquisite taste by J. B. Hubley & Co., was served. The table was arranged in the form of a cross and the design of the pyramids, ice creams, etc., were unique and singularly appropriate for the occasion. Just before the company were invited to the supper room, Rev. D. W. Richards, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, who had married them twenty-five years ago, made some well chosen remarks in which he said that as he had tied the silken tie so well before all that was now necessary was to bless them and bid them God speed, until the *Golden wedding anniversary* should come round, closing with a prayer for their future happiness. The charming music from a selected instrumental band, served to while away the hours most delightfully. And it was for up in the "wee hours," before the gay throng started to their homes. During the evening Mrs. Geo. W. Hubley was presented by a lady friend with a bouquet of rare and rich flowers, prepared by Messrs. Bissell and Mr. Jno. M. Patterson, of the Floral house of John H. & A. Murdoch, on Smithfield street. It was justly admired for its beauty and appropriateness for the occasion.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

If we may judge by the size and character of the audience which was drawn to the Opera House last evening to witness Edwin Booth's delineation of the character of *Richelieu*, in Bulwer's drama of that name, the number of the great actor's friends in this city is legion—a fact which is as complimentary to the city as to Mr. Booth. We do not for a moment suspect that any considerable number of those present were moved by the mere desire to follow the Booth fashion. It was to enjoy the rarest intellectual treat to be seen in this region, of a noble art, and, by means of his interpretation, to catch the inmost meaning of a gifted writer, that rich and poor together crowded to the feast prepared for them.

Coming with such purpose, none could have been disappointed. There never yet was actor who, by gesture, accent and inflection, made written words so plain and forcible as Booth is capable of doing. His massive and subtle power brings to the light of the most slothful understanding, and he carries all with elocution beyond comparison. No wonder that our public speakers flock to hear him. No wonder that men save their spending-money for admission to this priceless lesson in the first requisites of oratory. The only marvel in this connection is, that one whole class of orators—the class for whom the example of Booth is most persuasive art is most to be desired—studiously avoids and generally condemn the best teachings of the stage.

As in "Hamlet," so in "Richlieu," Mr. Booth is so well known that no criticism of his method or his performance last evening is necessary. His complete unity of youthful appearance is from no circumstance likely to be assumed by him, but he has the most ingenuously conceals by his make up, gesture and features. The part of Duke to the very life. He has retained all his vocal subtlety and all his power of passionate declamation; and the vocal tones which he has ever marked his stage efforts, guides him to a well-nigh perfect delineation of the character.

The opening Mr. Booth will appear as *Shylock* in "The Merchant of Venice." Standing room only is likely to be the fate of those who do not secure reserved seats.

Academy of Music.

There was decided improvement in the attendance at the Academy, last evening, so far as numbers were concerned, and the audience was quite enthusiastic. Little Nell, the California Diamond, strengthened the favorable impression made on the occasion of her first appearance. She is a charming little lady, and has genuine merits as an actress. In all that fails to her share in the play of "Fidelia, the Fire Waif," and in her mainly conducing to the interest of the piece—she acts with spirit and grace, and wins immediately the good graces of the audience, which rewarded her fair support. "Fidelia" will be repeated to-night. Seats can be secured at the box-office during the day.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

This establishment is enjoying an uninterrupted run of prosperity. The Curry brothers, Miss Carrie Armstrong, J. H. Larkin, Kirk, Drew, young Add Weaver, and Harry Budsworth are the "bright particular stars" this week. There is a full company in addition to those named. There will be a matinee this afternoon, as usual on Wednesday.

Martin's New Variety Theater.

Patti Rosa, Ella Sheldon, Nellie Edwards, Mlle Etta, Charles Dobson and Pete Cannon are the ringing favorites at this theater, appearing nightly to large crowds. The bills are full of good things such as Valentine Love knows so well how to get up. There will be a matinee this afternoon, and the regular evening performance.

City Hall.

The *orphans' fair* is still in the high tide of success, the attendance each night being quite large, and the enjoyment almost perfect. Go and see for yourself.

THE HAMNETT HORROR.

CONCLUSION OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Overwhelming Array of Circumstantial Evidence.

FIVE VERDICTS FOR MURDER FOUND.

Ernest Ortwein Charged with Deliberately Killing the Hamnetts---The Testimony Adduced---Complete Identification of the Articles Found in the Prisoner's Carpet Sack---The Blood Spots on His Pants---John Hamnett's Money and Pocket-Book----The Hitching Strap---The Verdict in Full ---End of the Second Act in the Terrible Tragedy.

The jury of six empaneled by Coroner McCallin to inquire into the circumstances attending the terrible Hamnett tragedy have concluded their investigation and rendered a verdict in accordance with the testimony. Though the inquest had been called for half-past six o'clock last evening, it was nearly seven before the jurors were packed, the delay arising from the fact that some of the jurors lived at a distance from Homestead, near where the dreadful tragedy was enacted. At the latter hour the village church was crowded with spectators, and as the Coroner or the jurors questioned each witness placed on the stand, the deepest interest was evinced in the replies, and each syllable was listened to with wrapt attention. As the developments progressed, and link by link was added to the already strong chain of circumstantial evidence, the silence became painful. When the blood spots on the jean pants of Ernest Ortwein *alias* Love were shown, and the identification of the garment was complete, a thrill of horror permeated the assemblage, finding vent, not in words, but in ominous indications of deep-seated feeling—the silent out spoken expression of an outraged community.

ORTWEIN'S CARPET SACK.

The first witness examined was Frederick Hollenbeck, dealer in boots and shoes at No. 256 Ohio street, Allegheny. He was sworn and testified as follows:

Coroner—Mr. Hollenback, please look at that carpet-sack and see if it is the one left at your store on Tuesday morning? [Ortwein's carpet sack shown.]

Witness—Yes, that is the one: I am sure of it.

The coroner opened the carpet sack and exhibited the boots left by Ortwein to get repaired. They were identified by witness, who also produced several silver U. S. coins quarter and half dollars, amounting in all to one dollars and a half, twenty-five cents paid for mending boots and two dollars and a quarter for a new pair of boots.

In answer to question by the jury witness further testified that Ortwein boarded with the neighbors five or six times paying mostly in silver; that he appeared to be perfectly sensible; and that he always spoke pleasantly when he came with him from the saloon.

Frederick Kriben, carpenter, residing on Ohio street, near Holenbeck's, testified to having been told by Theodore Fritskus that a man had been spending silver for drinks; did not see him.

The Coroner—That will do.

ORTWEIN PREVIOUS TO THE MURDER.

Thomas Wilson—Knew Ernest Love; saw Ortwein, to see him; saw him in Homestead on the night of the murder at half-past nine; he came into the saloon and took a glass of beer; there were about six persons present; he was not under the influence of liquor; he drank his beer and left out; did not speak to anybody; there was nothing about his manner to indicate that there was anything wrong with him.

Wm. Reese, sworn—Knew Ernest Love; saw him, I think, about half-past eight in the evening; think he took two glasses of beer; can't say for sure; Mr. McElwaine was behind the bar; he was a clock, and think it was about half-past eight; there were seven persons in the room; did not speak to him; [laughed out loud] he could speak good English.

Charles Hoffman, sworn—Was in Miller's saloon on Thursday night last; was there with Reese and Wilson; we left about nine o'clock; was told afterwards that the man I saw drinking at the bar was Love; did not know him.

The two pocket-books found on the person of the prisoner Ortwein, somewhat worn, one containing Jewelry, the other a new portmonnaie, containing $5 in silver, were shown to the Coroner. The new one was positively identified by Mr. Calhoun as having belonged to the late John Hamnett. A hitching strap and a coat belonging to John Hamnett were also identified, and vest found on Ortwein, found in Ortwein's carpet sack were identified by Mr. Sam. West and Mr. Calhoun, as the old coat of the latter. At this point the testimony was unwarranted, and made in such manner as to indicate that the committee got the true nature and extent of the contract or bid of the heretofore mentioned bidders; therefore

Resolved, That Mr. Snyder & Co. be and they are hereby directed to comply with the plans and specifications, as before the erasures, or that the contract be rescinded.

Mr. McCarthy seconded the passage of the resolutions. The contractors had no authority to alter the contract, and would not allow them to perpetrate a fraud upon the city. The contractors could be compelled to put on the mud drums as originally agreed upon in the contract. He thought the City Attorney had not interfered with the matter, or he would not have given the opinion he did.

Mr. Jones supported the resolution and said the contractors had no right to alter the bid and proceed a single day until the matter was satisfactorily settled.

Mr. Lowry, the mechanical engineer, in answer to a question, said he had not, either directly or indirectly suggested any alteration in his judgment there were not essential.

Messrs. McCarthy and Watson thought the mud drums were essential, and thought that in his judgment there were not essential.

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Mr. Cunningham asked Mr. Lowry if the mud drums were essential, to which he replied